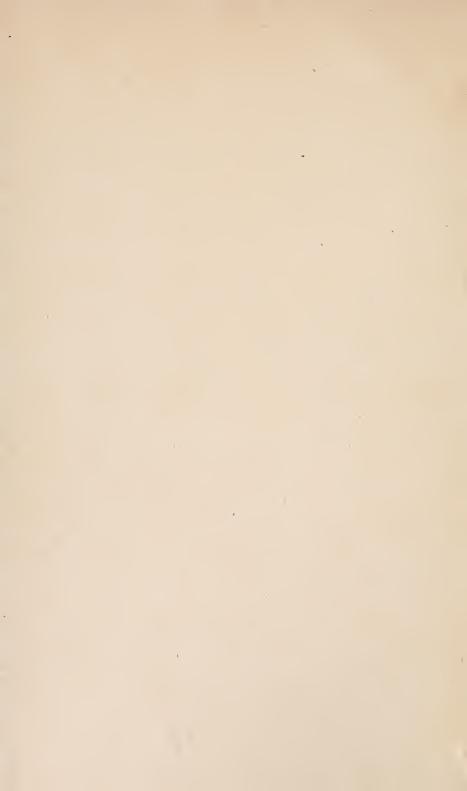


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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

INCLUDING

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION, STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE EXPERIENCE FOR THE INDUSTRIAL INJURIES OF THE YEAR, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INJURIES FOR FIVE YEARS, AND GENERAL INFORMATION ON MATTERS UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1916, TO JUNE 30, 1917.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS, 32 DERNE STREET.

Publication of this Document approved by the Supervisor of Administration.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, West Wing, State House, Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1918.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The Industrial Accident Board has the honor to transmit herewith its fifth annual report.

Respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

William W. Kennard, Chairman.
David T. Dickinson.
Joseph A. Parks.
Thomas F. Boyle.
Frank J. Donahue.
Chester E. Gleason.
John H. Cogswell.

ROBERT E. GRANDFIELD, Secretary.



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

INTRODUCTION.

In this, the fifth annual report issued by the Industrial Accident Board, facts and figures that are of interest in connection with the administration and development of the Workmen's Compensation Act are presented for the year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. In addition to the experience for the fifth year there is included in brief form reference to that for preceding years when this will be of assistance in interpreting the present developments.

Furthermore, other material is presented beyond the closing of the administrative year when such action appears advisable. Each year a certain period necessarily must elapse after the close of operations on June 30, to allow for the compilation of the data and the development of the experience to the point at which dependable conclusions may be drawn.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, various amendments to the law became effective, some of which were passed by the Legislature of 1916 and others by the Legislature of 1917. The more important of these changes are considered below.

On all injuries occurring on or after Jan. 1, 1917, compensation because of total incapacity dates from the eleventh day after the injury instead of the fifteenth day after the injury as was provided in the law previously in effect. Under this change an employee who has lost ten days' wages becomes entitled to

compensation for the first week at the end of the seventeenth day following the injury instead of waiting until the twenty-first day from the day of the injury. This change in the act has proved to be a real benefit to employees, and has not unduly increased the cost.

Another provision which became effective on Jan. 1, 1917, provides that when an agreement for the payment of compensation has been reached between the insurer and the employee, the former may not discontinue compensation payments without the written assent of the employee, or the approval of the Board or a member thereof. As an exception to this, if an employee in fact earns wages, compensation shall then be adjusted according to the extent of the employee's impairment in earning power.

The preceding laws were made by the Legislature of 1916, but, as stated above, did not become effective until Jan. 1, 1917.

Some of the other important amendments to the act made by the Legislature of 1917 referred to the amount of weekly compensation payable, the procedure and administration under the act, the payment of burial expenses, and the provision for medical attention.

By the first of these changes the maximum weekly rate of compensation was increased from \$10 per week to \$14 on cases of injury occurring on or after May 14, 1917. The law provides two-thirds of the average weekly wages on account of total disability and the previous weekly limit of \$10 worked out in practice so that any employee receiving wages in excess of \$15 per week would not receive the full two-thirds benefit. Under the change in the law, however, employees receiving up to \$21 per week receive the full benefit of two-thirds of the average weekly wages. This amendment proved to be a much-needed change for that class of employees receiving wages in the higher groups. The importance of this amendment to employees is indicated by figures for the fifth year of the act, which indicate that 37.5 per cent. of the employees injured non-fatally in Massachusetts receive wages in excess of \$15 per week, so that this group under the law previously in effect would have received benefits amounting to \$4 less per case each week. From

another point of view, for example, the employee whose average weekly wages were \$20 per week, under the law previously in effect would be limited to a payment of \$10 per week, so that in fact he would receive as compensation only 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages. Under the provision that the maximum should be \$14 per week, however, all cases with wages ranging up to \$21 per week receive the full benefit of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. This is distinctly a justifiable change in the law and a development that was much needed in behalf of employees.

The second of these changes refers to the simplification of procedure found to be advisable in the hearing of cases. Beginning June 23, 1917, the membership of the Board was increased from five to seven members, and the extent to which hearings have increased has shown this to be a necessary and wise provision. One of the important purposes of the Compensation Act was to remove the delay in the adjustment of cases which previously was operative under the system of employers' liability, and with this increase in the membership of the Board it is now possible to set cases down for hearing within a reasonable time. The law provides further that on and after June 23, 1917, cases should be heard by single members of the Board instead of committees of arbitration. Along with the increase in the membership of the Board it is provided that five members designated by the chairman shall compose the reviewing board, and that three of these for this purpose shall constitute a quorum. The net result of this change in procedure has been to afford a speedier remedy to employees and insurance companies according to the intent of the Compensation Act.

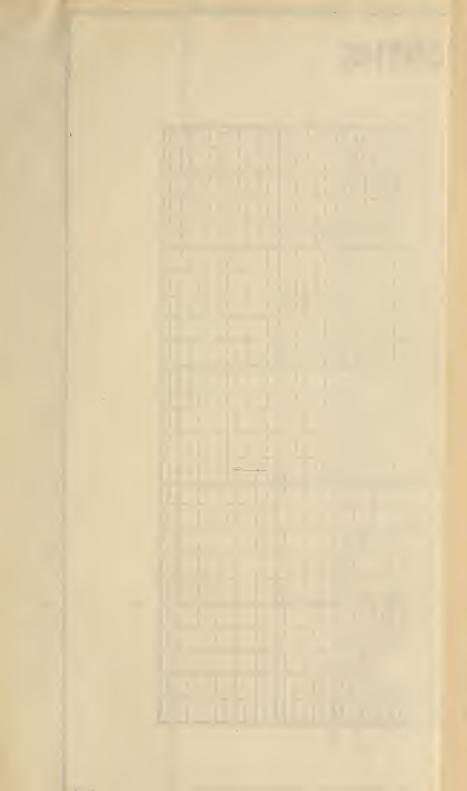
By the third change it was provided that burial expenses in an amount not to exceed \$100 should be paid in fatal cases. If there are dependents, however, the amount so paid by the insurance company operates to diminish the period in which compensation on account of dependency is to be paid. This amendment to the law was not made in the manner in which the Board recommended the change. The law previously in effect provided that in cases in which there was no dependency funeral expenses should be paid in an amount not to exceed \$200, but when the law was revised the amount was reduced to \$100 in all cases. The Board proposed that the provision

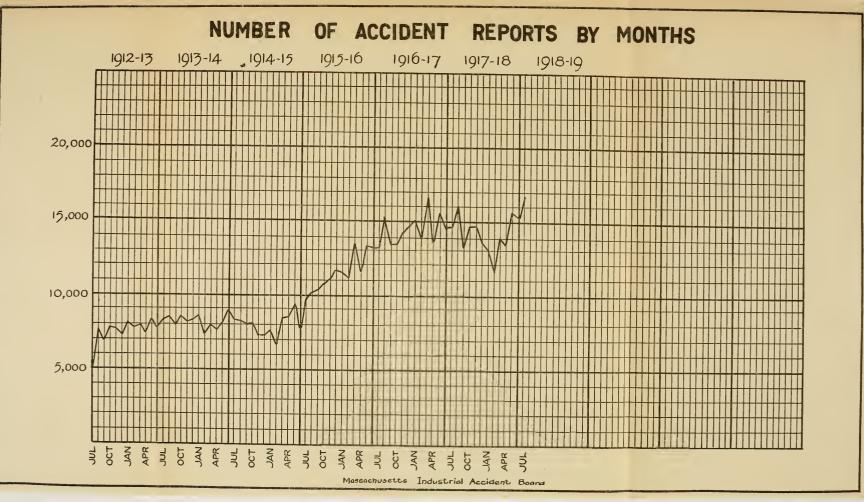
should be left as it was, \$200, when no dependents survived the fatally injured employee, and in addition that the statute should be amended so as to provide for the payment of \$100 to dependents for the purpose of providing them with a fund to assist in the payment of the extraordinary expenses incurred at the time of the burial. This would give dependents the compensation provided by law and an additional sum of \$100 for the purpose specified.

The fourth amendment to which attention is directed applies to the furnishing of medical treatment. The law previously in effect stated that reasonable medical attention should be furnished by the insurer, but the amendment provided that —

The employee shall have the right to select a physician other than the one provided by the association, and in case he shall be treated by a physician of his own selection, or whether in case of emergency or for other justifiable cause, a physician other than the one provided by the association is called in to treat the injured employee, the reasonable cost of his services shall be paid by the association, subject to the approval of the industrial accident board.

From an administrative point of view, the work of the Industrial Accident Board has greatly increased in the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, as compared with preceding years, and especially so with reference to the first three years of the act. In the fourth year there was an appreciable increase over the experience for preceding years, but in the fifth year the work expanded to still greater proportions. Some indication of this may be given by considering the number of accident reports received by the Board, since these furnish the basis from which much of the other work arises. The following table shows the monthly receipt of reports for each of the first five years of the act:—





Number of Accident Reports received.

	3.5	ONTH					YEAR.		
	MI	ONTH			1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
July, .	`.				5,080	8,360	8,319	9,728	13,184
August,					7,721	8,567	8,203	10,123	15,231
September,					7,068	8,037	7,994	10,372	13,573
October,					7,948	8,670	8,106	10,702	13,567
November,			,		7,734	8,188	7,333	11,054	14,336
December,					7,331	8,292	7,385	11,602	14,714
January,					8,138	8,562	7,631	11,431	15,152
February,					7,860	7,385	6,723	11,158	13,988
March,					8,027	8,013	8,431	13,492	16,655
April, .					7,556	7,655	8,504	11,653	13,847
May, .					8,380	8,091	9,274	13,269	15,510
June, .					7,788	8,909	7,866	13,111	14,61
Totals,					90,631	98,729	95,769	137,695	174,37

The preceding analysis includes reports of all industrial injuries received at this office, both trivial and the more serious cases. Later on in the report the statistics are analyzed so as to show the experience for tabulatable injuries, so that the varying effect of minor injuries is eliminated. Under the Massachusetts law, however, the reporting of all injuries is required, with the result that the Board necessarily must perform all the work connected with the routine process of handling this material.

The foregoing figures indicate also that in the fifth year of the act the number of injuries increased over the number for the preceding year by approximately 27 per cent. Furthermore, injuries received in the fifth year as compared with the average annual receipts for the first three years represent an increase of approximately 83 per cent. The following table shows this information in similar form by indicating the average number of reports received monthly for the first five years:—

Average Monthly Receipt of Accident Reports.

	YEA	R.				Average per Month.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, .						7,553
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, .						8,227
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, .						7,981
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, .						11,475
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, .		٠.				14,531

Although these cases are not all tabulatable, medical attention is given on more than 50 per cent., and the records must be kept in order to meet any question which may arise in connection with any case.

In addition to the actual receipt and handling of reports of injuries, further information is given below with reference to hearings, agreements and settlement receipts. This is of value for the purpose of showing the development of the work under the provisions of the law.

Number of cases in which parties failed t	to	agree,	and	hearings	were
requested: —					584
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,					799
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,		•		•	1,201
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					1,600
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					1,902
		_			
Hearings before Board under Part III., section	on	7:			
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,					56
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					149
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,					195
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					172
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					228
, i					
Hearings before Board under Part III., section	on	12:			
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,					6
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					22
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,					38
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					34
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					123
Dec. 1, 1010, to 1101. 00, 1011, morasito,					

¹ Under the new procedure all hearings under Part III., section 12, are held before single members.

NUMBER OF HEARINGS UNDER COMPENSATION ACT JULY | 1912 - NOVEMBER 30 1917 2500



Chariel Board soor under general marriages	. f .	-4.			
Special Board cases under general provisions July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	or a				170
	•		•	•	
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,	٠		, -	•	363
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	•		•		707
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	٠		•	•	896
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	•		•	•	1,468
Board matters under Part III., section 13: —					
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,	٠.				404
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					651
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,					861
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					842
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					842
		· .			
Number of agreements in regard to compense		ı receiv	rea:-	_ 、	- 000
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,	•	•	•	•	7,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,			٠	•	13,856
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					15,496
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,					15,864
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					21,274
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					29,127
Number of settlement receipts received: —					
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive,					6,000
Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,					12,065
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					14,475
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,	•	•		·	15,918
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,	•	•		·	18,152
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,	•			•	25,790
	•	•	٠	•	20,100
Number of arbitration cases appealed to Supe	erio	· Court	:-		
July 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive,					26
Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive,					38
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive,					41
Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive,					56
Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive,					73
The following figures indicate the act					
wealth of Massachusetts in the work of	of a	dminis	sterii	ng th	e pro-

visions of the Compensation Act: —

$Cost\ of\ Administration.$

			\$11,567 19
			67,794 83
			91,304 41
			114,777 59
			110,683 09
			126,707 37
			 \$522,834 48
· · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

The figures given above do not include the payments which under the provisions of the law the Board makes to impartial physicians. This expense is not included because insurance companies are required to reimburse the Board, and the money thus paid is returned to the general funds of the Commonwealth and does not constitute a real cost.

In general, the foregoing facts and figures indicate the work performed by the Board in the course of administering the provisions with reference to the payment of medical and compensation benefits under the act. In addition to this the Board is interested in the development of the Compensation Act, so that the purposes for which this type of legislation is intended may be accomplished. Altogether the compensation law when fully developed contemplates the prevention of injuries, the prompt payment of adequate benefits to employees and to the dependents in fatal cases, the provision of reasonable and effective medical and hospital treatment, and the restoration to industry of those who have received permanent injuries. For the consummation of this program the Board should be given still further power and extension of its functions under specific provisions in the law. Whenever necessary the Board steps outside the direct requirements of the act as specifically stated and stands ready to co-operate at all times with other agencies interested in developing the principles of the compensation idea. Co-operation, however, is not nearly so effective as direct action by a body which realizes fully the results to be attained, and which is properly equipped with power to carry on an effective program. The Board is extremely interested in seeing the development of the act so as to enable direct action in the very important work of restoring to industry and to lives of usefulness those who have been permanently crippled. This can be done through proper medical and surgical treatment, and, when necessary, by re-education for new occupations or for carrying on the former occupation in a new manner. The Board has the basic material upon which a program of this nature may be developed, if the present facilities are properly extended.

In the pages that follow are given facts and figures pertaining to the Compensation Act and its administration for the year ending June 30, 1917. In order to bring out the relation of this experience in the light of previous experience comparisons are made when such action is considered advisable. A brief summary of statistics for preceding years is advisable, also, for purposes of reference, since this obviates the necessity for consulting previous reports which oftentimes are not available after the passage of a few years.

THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE ACT.

The accident experience in Massachusetts for the fifth year in which the Compensation Act has been in effect, that is, the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, was like that for the fourth year, — very heavy.

In the year ending June 30, 1916, the total number of reports received by the Board numbered 135,720, and in the year covered by this report, namely, the year ending June 30, 1917, there were received 174,372 reports. In the time preceding these two periods in no single year has the number of reports reached as high as 100,000. The increase in the number of reports received in the fifth year as compared with the preceding period amounts to 26.6 per cent.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, there were 481 fatal cases tabulated as industrial injuries. Of this number, 377, or 78.4 per cent., were insured under the act, and 104, or 21.6 per cent., were not insured. Analysis of these figures indicates 310 cases of total dependency in which there were 814 dependents; 94 cases of partial dependency in which there were 145 dependents; and 77 cases in which there was no dependency. The conjugal condition of persons killed or who died as the result of injuries received was as follows: 292 were married, 147 were single, 41 were widowers and one was divorced.

The duration of total disability among the 174,372 cases reported to the Board was as follows:—

In 96,064 cases incapacity did not extend beyond the day on which the injury occurred. This figure represents 55.1 per cent. of the total cases reported.

In 11,697 cases, or 6.7 per cent., total disability extended from one to three days.

In 19,421 cases, or 11.1 per cent., total disability extended from four to seven days.

In 6,885 cases, or 4 per cent., total disability extended eight to ten days.

In 7,341 cases, or 4.2 per cent., total disability extended eleven to fourteen days.

In 14,166 cases, or 8.1 per cent., incapacity extended from fifteen to twenty-eight days.

In 11,167 cases, or 6.4 per cent., incapacity extended from twenty-nine to fifty-six days.

In 4,118 cases, or 2.4 per cent., incapacity extended from fifty-seven to ninety-one days.

In 2,194 cases, or 1.3 per cent., incapacity extended from ninety-two to one hundred and eighty-two days.

In 744 cases, or .4 per cent., incapacity extended from one hundred and eighty-three to three hundred and fifty-seven days.

In 575 cases, or .3 per cent., incapacity extended beyond this period, or over a year.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES FOR PERIODS BETWEEN JULY 1, 1912, AND JUNE 30, 1917.

In this chapter is given a general summary of the information which appears in greater detail in the tables shown in the Appendix of the report. The experience with reference to the occurrence of industrial injuries is stated for the year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, but, due to the fact that there is always a need for reference to the experience of preceding years, a summary of the statistics for these periods is given in addition. This has been found to be a matter of convenience to those who have occasion to use the statistics which the Board has published in the past.

In presenting the condensed tables given in this chapter the figures are divided, in relation to time, under the following groups:—

First year, .			July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.
Second year,			July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.
Third year,			July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.
Fourth year,			. July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.
Fifth year,			. July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

In a general summary of the nature covered by this chapter it is not possible to enter into a complete comparative analysis of the experience. The figures for the different years stated above are shown for purposes of reference rather than for comparison, and care should be taken, furthermore, not to make comparisons from the point of view of relative hazards, or unit frequency of injuries, except when the figures permit such action. For example, a varying frequency of injuries in different years in similar industries will indicate merely that the industry as a whole had more injuries or fewer. Variations in the number of employees engaged in the different periods, changes in industrial pressure, the number of hours worked, the experience of the employees, and various other factors related to occupational exposure, are all factors which tend to destroy the comparability of the statistics, and which necessitate extreme care in making comparisons. Likewise comparisons between different industries should not be made from the view of relative

hazards, since these figures show only the frequency of injuries, and do not measure the relative exposures between the different industries. Also, attention is called to the fact that in the first three years of the act the statistics were based on reported injuries, and so included in the different classifications experience based on all injuries. In the fourth and fifth years, however, the experience is based on tabulatable injuries. In some classifications it has been possible to regroup the statistics for the first three years on the basis of tabulatable injuries, and in such cases this has been done so as to conform to the more recent practice. The definition of tabulatable injury, as adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, of which this Board is a member, reads as follows:—

All accidents, diseases, and injuries arising out of the employment and resulting in death, permanent disability, or in the loss of time other than the remainder of the day, shift, or turn on which the injury occurred, are called tabulatable accidents, diseases, and injuries.

In the following pages, therefore, the experience with reference to industrial injuries is presented largely as a matter of reference to facilitate the general understanding of the figures, and to make readily available in condensed form the figures which appear in greater detail in the Appendix of the report. In the analysis that follows the figures are considered under the headings shown below:—

- I. Total Injuries, Fatal and Non-fatal Combined.
 - A. Insurance.
 - 1. Number of cases insured.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
 - B. Industries.
 - 1. Total number of tabulatable injuries.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of total tabulatable injuries.
 - C. Causes.
 - 1. Frequency of all cases.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of all cases.
 - D. Wages.
 - 1. Distribution of all cases by wage groups.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of all cases by wage groups.
 - E. Basis of wage payments.
 - 1. Distribution of all cases.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

- I. Total Injuries, Fatal and Non-fatal Combined Concluded.
 - F. Sex.
 - 1. Distribution of all cases.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of all cases.
 - G. Age.
 - 1. Distribution of all cases by age groups.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of all cases.

II. Fatal Cases.

- A. Insurance.
 - 1. Number of cases insured.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- B. Industries.
 - 1. Number of cases by industries.
 - 2. Percentage distribution.
- C. Causes.
 - 1. Frequency by causes.
 - 2. Percentage distribution.
- D. Dependency.
 - 1. Number of cases by nature of dependency.
 - 2. Percentage distribution by nature of dependency.
 - 3. Number of persons totally and partially dependent.
 - 4. Number of persons per case of total and partial dependency.
- E. Conjugal condition.
 - 1. Number of cases by marital condition.
 - 2. Percentage distribution.
- F. Wages.
 - 1. Number of cases by wage groups.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases by wage groups.
- G. Basis of wage payments.
 - 1. Number of cases of piece and time workers.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- H. Sex.
 - 1. Number of cases by sex.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- I. Age.
 - 1. Number of cases by age groups.
 - 2. Percentage distribution.

III. Non-fatal Cases.

- A. Insurance.
 - 1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases insured.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- B. Industries.
 - / 1. Number of tabulatable injuries.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of tabulatable injuries.

III. Non-fatal Cases — Concluded.

- C. Causes.
 - 1. Frequency of reported and tabulatable cases.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of reported and tabulatable cases.
- D. Duration of total disability.
 - 1. Number of tabulatable injuries by periods of disability.
 - 2. Percentage distribution by periods of disability.
- E. Specified injuries.
 - 1. Number of cases by nature of the injury.
- F. Wages.
 - 1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by wage groups.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases by wage groups.
- G. Basis of wage payments.
 - Number of reported and tabulatable cases of piece and time workers.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- H. Sex.
 - 1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by sex.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- I. Age.
 - 1. Number of reported and tabulatable cases by age periods.
 - 2. Percentage distribution of cases.
- J. Insurance transactions.
 - 1. Payments made and estimated payments to be made.
 - 2. Number and type of benefit cases.

The preceding outline indicates the order and the reference numbers under which condensed tables of statistics will be found in the following pages of the chapter. Some discussion of the figures is given, also, to point out the basis on which the figures are compiled, where this appears advisable, and to indicate briefly some of the tendencies shown by the statistics. For those who wish to study the experience in greater detail, or to obtain information in the different classifications for certain industries, reference should be made to the Appendix of the report in which the entire experience as tabulated is printed.

I. TOTAL INJURIES, FATAL AND NON-FATAL COMBINED.

A. Insurance.

Under this heading is shown the number of cases for each of the five years of the act in which the employees injured were or were not insured under the Compensation Act. The first table gives the actual distribution, and the second table shows the distribution by per cents. based on the total cases for each year.

1. Number of Cases insured. — The distributions under this heading are shown in the following table. It should be noted that the figures for the first three years of the act include all reported injuries, fatal and non-fatal, without reference to the seriousness of the non-fatal injuries on the question of time loss. The figures for the fourth and fifth years include both fatal and non-fatal cases, but the non-fatal injuries do not include any cases in which the period of disability was less than the remainder of the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred. For this reason no comparison should be made with reference to the accident frequency between the different periods, or as to the comparative number of cases insured or not insured in the different years.

Distribution of	of Cases	by Insurance.
-----------------	----------	---------------

	G	ROUP			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year.2
Insured, .					73,152	84,168	86,648	61,482	71,415
Not insured,					17,016	12,723	8,319	6,698	7,374
Totals, .					90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The next table gives the percentage distribution of the cases for each year based on the figures shown in the preceding table.

Percentage Distribution of Cases by Insurance.

	G	ROUE	·.		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Insured, .					81.1	86.9	91.2	90.2	90.6
Not insured,					18.9	13.1	8.8	9.8	9.4
Totals, .					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

In considering the relative number of cases insured under the act each year, the fact should be borne in mind that these figures do not indicate the proportionate number of employees engaged in work in the Commonwealth who were insured or who were not insured. The distribution indicates merely that of the total number of employees who were injured each year a certain proportion was insured under the provisions of the Compensation Act. In the first three years of the act there was an increasing number of cases of injury in which the employees reported upon were insured under the law. In the first year this number represented 81.8 per cent. of the total cases, and in 18.9 per cent. of the cases the injured employees were not insured: in the second year 86.9 per cent. were insured and 13.1 per cent. were not insured; in the third year 91.2 per cent. were insured and 8.8 per cent. were not insured. In the fourth and fifth years 90.2 and 90.6 per cent., respectively, were insured under the provisions of the law. As previously indicated the figures for the fourth and fifth years include the tabulatable injuries only, and whether the slight relative reduction in these two years as compared with the preceding year was due to the fact that a smaller group of experience was used, or whether there was an actual proportionate reduction, is not clear from the figures. This question, however, is really not material to the proper consideration of the experience. In a general way the fact is fairly clear that of the total number of persons who receive industrial injuries approximately 90 per cent. are covered by insurance, and if the injury "arose out of and in the course of employment" are entitled to the benefits of the law if medical attention is required or if the extent of the injury is sufficient to require the payment of compensation.

B. Industries.

Under this section the occurrence of injuries by industrial groups is indicated. In these classifications it has been possible to eliminate from the experience of the first three years the non-tabulatable injury, that is the injury that does not cause incapacity beyond the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred. This makes possible a better comparison of

the frequency of fatal and non-fatal injuries combined. The experience is given in two groups, as outlined below.

1. Total Number of Tabulatable Injuries. — The experience under this heading is based on the actual number of tabulatable injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, in each industrial group that has been tabulated.

Total Number of Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.

Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles,	8,101	8,495	7,855	10,742	12,227
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	7,769	7,460	7,766	9,268	9,564
Iron and steel and their products,	7,034	8,034	6,658	13,062	15,854
Trade,	4,838	5,201	5,440	6,029	7,200
Building trades,	5,153	4,605	4,678	5,394	5,997
Leather and its finished products,	2,593	2,906	2,552	3,960	4,617
Lumber and its remanufacture,	1,892	1,900	1,687	2,127	2,508
Paper,	1,468	1,514	1,293	1,594	1,956
Metals and metal products	2,637	831	742	998	1,393
Food and kindred products,	1,277	1,298	1,417	1,471	1,984
Water transportation,	1,313	996	863	1,389	1,454
Domestic and personal service,	949	1,021	1,141	1,287	1,545
Express companies,	601	559	478	709	852
Printing and bookbinding,	495	477	459	485	604
Chemical and allied products,	388	418	422	1,089	1,087
Clay, glass and stone products,	325	420	482	475	536
Liquors and beverages,	391	425	388	506	563
Extraction of minerals,	245	330	312	305	295
Telephone and telegraph,	314	229	258	309	426
Agriculture, etc.,	123	282	367	433	487
Clothing,	234	216	232	264	327
Professional service,	151	220	232	274	325
Miscellaneous transportation,	5	15	50	106	130
Miscellaneous industries,	4,971	4,578	3,986	5,904	6,858
Totals,	53,267	52,430	49,758	68,180	78,789

Only brief reference is made at this point to the preceding table, which is included largely for the purpose of stating the totals of all cases. In the later sections in which the statistics are divided between fatal and non-fatal cases further consideration is given to the detailed figures.

2. Percentage Distribution of Total Tabulatable Injuries. — Under this heading the next table shows the percentage distribution of total tabulatable cases by industries based on the figures given in the preceding table: —

Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.

Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles, Road, street and bridge transportation, Iron and steel and their products, Trade, Building trades, Leather and its finished products, Lumber and its remanufacture, Paper, Metals and metal products, Food and kindred products, Water transportation, Domestic and personal service, Express companies, Printing and bookbinding, Chemical and allied products, Liquors and beverages, Extraction of minerals, Telephone and telegraph, Agriculture, etc., Clothing, Professional service, Miscellaneous transportation, Miscellaneous industries,	15.2 14.6 13.2 9.1 9.7 4.9 2.8 4.9 2.4 2.5 1.8 1.1 9.7 6.6 2.8 4.9 4.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9	16.2 14.2 15.3 9.9 8.8 5.6 2.9 1.0 2.0 1.1 9.8 8.8 6.4 4.4 4.4 1.8	15.8 15.6 13.4 10.9 9.4 5.1 3.4 2.6 1.5 2.9 1.7 2.3 1.0 9.9 8.6 6.5 7.7 .5 .1 8.0	15.8 13.6 19.2 8.8 7.9 5.8 3.1 1.5 2.2 2.0 1.0 7.7 4.5 6.6 4.4 4.4 2.8,7	15.5 12.1 20.1 9.1 7.6 5.9 3.2.5 1.8 2.0 1.1 8.2 1.4 4.4 4.4 4.2 8.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Under this heading, also, analysis of the actual figures is deferred to later sections in which fatal and non-fatal cases are considered separately.

C. Causes.

In this section are shown the causes of industrial injuries for the first five years in which the act was in effect. The figures include all reported fatal and non-fatal cases for the first three years, and all tabulatable cases for the fourth and fifth years.

1. Frequency of All Cases. — The first table gives the actual distributions of these cases by cause of injury. This information is of value mainly as furnishing the data in convenient form. Comparisons, however, should not be made to any extent because of the differences in the totals for different years,

and also because the effect of eliminating the minor injuries in the fourth and fifth years probably would tend to change the magnitude of certain caus s which usually result in more serious injuries than certain other causes in which the relative frequency would be higher among the minor cases.

Frequency of Total Cases by Causes.

Hand labor, 29,774 30,997 30,974 19,710 22,891 Falls, 8,483 9,056 8,831 8,699 10,554 Machinery peculiar to industry, 11,382 10,455 8,688 6,980 8,102 Vehicles, 3,813 4,470 4,512 4,086 5,091 Eye injuries, 4,331 6,564 6,634 3,454 4,022 Infections, 2,107 3,198 3,581 3,207 3,775 Miscellaneous, 5,160 4,103 5,028 2,929 2,859 Nails, 3,462 3,657 4,066 2,382 2,751 Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 525 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 533 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 322 520 514 451 2259 278 Everwating, 520 514 451 2259 278 Electricity, 520 514 255 1260 33		CAT	ßE.				First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year.1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Machinery peculiar to industry, Vehicles, 3,813	Hand labor, .					-	29,774	30,997	30,974	19,710	22,891
Webicles, 3,813 4,470 4,512 4,086 5,091 Eye injuries, 4,331 6,564 6,634 3,454 4,022 Infections, 2,107 3,198 3,581 3,207 3,775 Miscellaneous, 5,160 4,103 5,028 2,929 2,859 Nails, 3,462 3,657 4,066 2,382 2,751 Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039	Falls,						8,483	9,056	8,831	8,699	10,554
Eye injuries, 4,331 6,564 6,634 3,454 4,022 Infections, 2,107 3,198 3,581 3,207 3,775 Miscellaneous, 5,160 4,103 5,028 2,929 2,859 Nails, 3,462 3,657 4,066 2,382 2,751 Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 550 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Occ Electricity, 574 451 259 578	Machinery peculis	r to	ind	ustry	۰,		11,382	10,455	8,688	6,980	8,102
Infections, 2,107 3,198 3,581 3,207 3,775 Miscellaneous, 5,160 4,103 5,028 2,929 2,859 Nails, 3,462 3,657 4,066 2,382 2,751 Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 <td>Vehicles,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3,813</td> <td>4,470</td> <td>4,512</td> <td>4,086</td> <td>5,091</td>	Vehicles,						3,813	4,470	4,512	4,086	5,091
Miscellaneous, 5,160 4,103 5,028 2,929 2,859 Nails, 3,462 3,657 4,066 2,382 2,751 Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Eye injuries,						4,331	6,564	6,634	3,454	4,022
Nails,	Infections,						2,107	3,198	3,581	3,207	3,775
Burns, 3,334 3,539 3,339 2,318 2,565 Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Miscellaneous,						5,160	4,103	5,028	2,929	2,859
Presses, 1,427 1,421 1,408 1,276 1,448 Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Nails,						3,462	3,657	4,066	2,382	2,751
Saws, 1,583 1,608 1,412 937 1,306 Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554	Burns,						3,334	3,539	3,339	2,318	2,565
Railroad equipment, 1,349 1,431 1,007 1,041 1,235 Gears, 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Presses, .						1,427	1,421	1,408	1,276	1,448
Gears, . 1,103 1,229 1,087 909 1,028 Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535	Saws,						1,583	1,608	1,412	937	1,306
Occupational, 106 364 702 1,377 1,008 Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Mill	Railroad equipme	ent,					1,349	1,431	1,007	1,041	1,235
Elevators, 1,069 1,108 967 794 954 Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Dril	Gears,						1,103	1,229	1,087	909	1,028
Street-railways, 1,322 1,302 1,051 754 847 Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity	Occupational,						106	364	702	1,377	1,008
Belting, 894 1,143 1,039 733 793 Glass, 1,282 1,478 1,516 636 763 Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Elevators, .						1,069	1,108	967	794	954
Glass,	Street railways,						1,322	1,302	1,051	754	847
Animals, insects, 788 869 973 594 709 Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Belting, .						894	1,143	1,039	733	793
Falling material, 1,672 1,508 1,529 653 690 Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Glass,						1,282	1,478	1,516	636	763
Lathes, 767 938 869 556 671 Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Animals, insects,						788	869	973	594	709
Wood molders, 352 709 623 479 574 Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Falling material,						1,672	1,508	1,529	653	690
Hoists, 634 720 654 544 560 Emery wheels, 652 852 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Lathes, .						767	938	869	556	671
Emery wheels, 652 S52 782 453 554 Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 32 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Wood molders,						352	709	623	479	574
Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	Hoists,						634	720	654	544	560
Shafting, 490 732 667 478 535 Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278							652	852	782	453	554
Cranes, 317 441 328 332 378 Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278	-						490	732	667	478	535
Milling machines, 181 319 256 260 333 Drills, 332 454 481 232 306 Electricity, 520 514 451 259 278							317	441	328	332	378
Drills,	·	,					181	319	256	260	333
Electricity,							332	454	481	232	306
100							520	514	451	259	278
	Excavating,						178	274	345	265	196

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Frequency	of Total	Cases by	Causes —	Concluded.
-----------	----------	----------	----------	------------

	C	USE			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year, 1	Fourth Year. 2	Fifth Year. 2
Illness, .					293	246	186	138	193
Calenders, .					103	205	137	123	156
Explosions, .					219	266	161	161	146
Assault, .					208	170	136	64	113
Portable tools,					10	53	70	75	107
Metal planers,					73	75	99	88	90
Asphyxiation,					101	135	102	. 60	86
Engines, .			٠.		113	164	183	74	74
Extractors, .					11	26	32	29	26
Boiler explosions					36	41	40	22	11
Playing and fool	ing,				81	30	12	13	11
Intoxication,					56	27	9	6	-
Totals,	. '				90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases. — The next table gives the distribution of the causes of injuries by per cents. based on the figures of the preceding tabulation. The figures will be further considered in later sections under fatal and non-fatal cases.

Percentage Distribution of Causes of Total Cases.

	_					 					
		C	AUSE	١.			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Hand labor	,						33.03	31.99	32.62	28.91	29.05
Falls, .							9.41	9.35	9.30	12.76	13.40
Machinery p	ecu.	liar t	o ind	lustry	٠, .		12.62	10.79	9.15	10.24	10.28
Vehicles,							4.23	4.61	4.75	5.99	6.46
Eye injuries	3,						4.80	6.77	6.99	5.07	5.11
Infections,							2.34	3.30	3.77	4.70	4.79
Miscellaneou	us,						5.72	4.23	5.30	4.30	3.63
Nails, .						 ,	3.84	3.77	4.28	3.49	3.49
Burns,							3.70	3.65	3.52	3.40	3.26

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Percentage Distribution of Causes of Total Cases — Concluded.

	CAUSE			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. 2	Fifth Year.2
Presses,				1.58	1.47	1.48	1.87	1.84
Saws,				1.76	1.66	1.49	1.37	1.66
Railroad equipme	nt, .			1.50	1.48	1.06	1.53	1.57
Gears,				1.22	1.27	1.14	1.33	. 1.30
Occupational, .				.12	.38	.74	2.02	1.28
Elevators,				1.19	1.14	1.02	1.16	1 .21
Street railways, .				1.47	1.34	1.11	1.11	1.08
Belting,				.99	1.18	1.09	1.08	1.01
Glass,				1.42	1.53	1.60	.93	.97
Animals, insects,				.87	.90	1.02	.87	.90
Falling material,				1.85	1.56	1.61	.96	.88
Lathes,		,		.85	.97	.92	.82	.85
Wood molders, .				.39	.73	.66	.70	.73
Hoists,				.70	.74	.69	.80	.71
Emery wheels, .				.72	.88	.82	.66	.70
Shafting,				.54	.76	70	.70	.68
Cranes,				.35	.46	.35	.49	.48
Milling machines,				.20	.33	.27	.38	.42
Drills,				.37	.47	.51	.34	.39
Electricity,				.58	.53	.47	.38	.35
Excavating, .				.20	.28	.36	.39	.25
Illness,				.33	.25	.20	.20	.24
Calenders,				.11	.21	.14	.18	.20
Explosions,				.24	.27	.17	.24	.19
Assault,				.23	.18	.14	.09	.14
Portable tools, .				.01	.05	.07	.11	.14
Metal planers, .				.08	.08	.10	.13	.11
Asphyxiation, .				.11	.14	.11	.09	.11
Engines,				.13	.17	.19	.11	.09
Extractors,				.01	.03	.03	.04	.03
Boiler explosions,				.04	.04	.04	.03	.01
Playing and foolin	g, .			.09	.03	.01	.02	.01
Intoxication, .				.06	.03	.01	.01	-
Totals,				100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

D. Wages.

The wages of those who were injured are shown under this classification for total reported injuries for the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

1. Distribution of All Cases by Wage Groups.— The table which is printed below gives the frequency of all injuries according to the wages paid the employee at the time of the injury. For the first year of the act the figures were tabulated for only four groups as indicated, but in the following years the divisions are more detailed and cover \$1 groups between \$6 and \$25 per week.

Distribution of Total Injuries by Wage Groups.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. 1	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
\$6 and less,	1	5,184	4,587	2,637	2,026)
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	16,647	3,275 33,940	3,044 12,870	1,852 7,536	1,362 5,307
\$7 01 to \$8 00,		5,481	5,239	3,047	1,919
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	1	7,964	7,825)	4,896	2,912
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		7,601	7,307	5,523	3,783
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8,513	8,098	6,017	4,404
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	53,665	12,746 57,470	12,808 56,290	9,733 42,027	8,346 43,965
\$12 01 to \$13 00, .		4,690	4,426	3,352	5,127
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		8,115	7,885	6,096	8,696
\$14 01 to \$15 00,		7,841	7,941	6,410	10,697
\$15 01 to \$16 00,	1	3,817	3,503	2,614	3,980
\$16 01 to \$17 00,	11	4,107	3,949	2,567	4,462
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	13,729	5,066 77,819	5,309 17,289	3,964 12,468	5,586 19,326
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1,622	1,564	1,116	1,987
\$19 01 to \$20 00,		3,207	2,964	2,207	3,311
\$20 01 to \$21 00,	1	1,823	1,846 }	1,429	2,063
\$21 01 to \$22 00,		1,032	1,145	949	1,621
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	6,127	501 7,662	526 8,518	472 6,149	1,008
\$23 01 to \$24 00,	0,127	851	862	698	1,252
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		1,283	1,449	779	1,353
Over \$25,		2,172	2,690	1,822	2,894
Totals,	90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases by Wage Groups.—In the table given below the frequency of cases of injury in the different wage groups is shown by per cents. This covers the experience for all reported injuries for the first three years and for all tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Wage Groups.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. 1	Second Year.	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year.2	Fifth Year.2
\$6 and less,	1	5.3)	4.8)	3.9	2.6)
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	18.5	3.4 14.4	3.2 3.5	2.7 11.1	1.7 6.7
\$7 01 to \$8 00,	}	5.7	5.5	4.5	2.4
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	1	8.2)	8.2	7.2	3.7)
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		7.8	7.7	8.1	4.8
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8.8	8.5	8.8	5.6
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	59.5	13.2 59.3	13.5 59.3	14.3 61.6	10.6 55.8
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		4.8	4.7	4.9	6.5
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		8.4	8.3	8.9	11.0
\$14 01 to \$15 00,]]	8.1	8.4	9.4	13.6
\$15 01 to \$16 00,	1	4.0	3.7)	3.8	5.0
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		4.2	4.2	3.8	5.7
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	15.2	5.2 18.4	5.6 18.2	5.8 18.3	7.1 24.5
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1.7	1.6	1.7	2.5
\$19 01 to \$20 00,	J.	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2
\$20 01 to \$21 00,		1.9	2.0	2.1)	2.6
\$21 01 to \$22 00,		1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	6.8	.5	.6	.7	1.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00,	0.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.6
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7
Over \$25,		2.2	2.8	2.7	3.7
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

Although the inclusion of a large number of minor injuries in the first three years of the act may to some extent vitiate the figures for comparison with the experience for the fourth and fifth years, probably the figures are not affected appreciably in this respect, and for general purposes the trend of wages is fairly well indicated. Although there are changes in the individual distributions in all the years, the differences which ap-

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

pear most noticeable are those found by comparing the fifth year with preceding periods. General inspection of the data for the fifth year shows that the wage distributions have all become greater in the groups over \$12 per week, as compared with the earlier years.

E. Basis of Wage Payments.

The tables given under this general heading show the distribution of total reported injuries for the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries for the fourth and fifth years, with respect to the basis upon which wages were paid to the injured employees.

1. Distribution of All Cases. — The number of piece and time workers injured in each year is given under this division for total reported injuries in the first three years, and for total tabulatable injuries in the fourth and fifth years.

Total	Injuries	by	Basis o	f Wage	Payments.
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	G	ROUP			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year.2
Time workers,					76,952	81,324	82,660	58,071	68,325
Piece workers,					13,216	15,567	12,307	10,109	10,464
Totals, .					90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases. — The following table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and gives the percentage distribution of piece and time workers who were injured: —

Percentage Distribution by Basis of Wage Payments.

GROUP.					First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²	
Time workers,						85.3	83.9	87.0	85.2	86.7
Piece workers,						14.7	16.1	13.0	14.8	13.3
Totals, .						100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

These figures indicate a fairly uniform distribution between the different years, and any minor differences are due probably to chance rather than to anything of greater significance.

F. Sex.

Under this group for each of the five years is shown the number of males and females who received injuries. The tables given below appear under the headings as indicated.

1. Distribution of All Cuses. — The next table covers the actual number of cases of males and females who received injuries arising out of and in the course of employment. For the first, second and third years the experience includes all reported injuries; in the fourth and fifth years the figures include only the tabulatable injuries.

Distribution of Total Cases by Sex.

	Group.						First Year, 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Male,							82,627	88,112	86,458	62,710	71,963
Female,							7,541	8,779	8,509	5,470	6,826
Totals,							90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases. — Based on the figures of the preceding tabulation, the following table gives the proportion of males and females who were injured each year: —

Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Sex.

	GROUP.							First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. 2
Male, .								91.6	90.9	91.0	92.0	91.3
Female,								8.4	9.1	9.0	8.0	8.7
Totals,								100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

As indicated by these figures the distribution of cases for the different periods appears to be fairly regular, due, doubtless, to general relative uniformity of exposure to injury in the distribution of male and female labor in the different years in question. A change in the number of women employed in industry as compared with the number of men undoubtedly would affect the proportional occurrence of injuries between the two groups to a degree greater than that shown by the experience up to the present time.

G. Age.

. The next tables under this general heading give information with reference to the distribution of all cases of injury according to the age at the time of the injury.

1. Distribution of All Cases by Age Groups. — The following table indicates the age groups into which the accident experience is tabulated, for reported injuries in the first three years, and for tabulatable injuries in the fourth and fifth years: —

Frequency	of	All	Cases	by	Age	Groups.
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		1	Age.	,			First Year. 1	Second Year, 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Under 16,	•						2,290	1,528	872	858	1,423
16 to 20,						٠.	14,303	14,245	12,648	8,617	10,472
21 to 29,							32,029	35,785	35,097	24,256	26,706
30 to 39,							21,218	23,167	23,366	16,486	18,686
40 to 49,							12,352	13,665	14,166	10,613	12,402
50 to 59,			٠,				5,942	6,195	6,346	5,331	6,533
60 and over	Γ,						2,034	2,306	2,472	2,019	2,567
Totals,							90,168	96,891	94,967	68,180	78,789

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

2. Percentage Distribution of All Cases. — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and shows the percentage distribution of cases according to age at time of injury.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Percentage Distribution of Total Cases by Age Groups.

		AGE.	-		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Under 16,					2.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.8
16 to 20,					15.9	14.7	13.3	12.6	13.3
21 to 29,					35.5	36.9	37.0	35.6	33.9
30 to 39,					23.5	23.9	24.6	24.2	23.7
10 to 49,					13.7	14.1	14.9	15.6	15.7
50 to 59,					6.6	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.3
60 and over,					2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3
Totals,					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

II. FATAL CASES.

A. Insurance.

Under this heading is given information to show whether or not those who received fatal injuries were insured under the act at the time of the injury.

1. Number of Cases insured. — The table below shows for each year the number of fatal cases insured or not insured under the provisions of the act.

Distribution of Fatal Cases by Insurance.

Group.					First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	
Insured, .						290	371	289	366	377
Not insured,						184	138	81	97	104
Totals, .						474	509	370	463	481

The foregoing figures give the actual number of fatal cases in which the injured persons were insured or were not insured. In the fifth year there were 377 cases covered by insurance and 104 cases which were outside the provisions of the compensation law. The figure showing the number of cases insured does not mean that in all these cases the payment of benefits had actually been made at the time of the compilation, because in

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

some cases there would be a question as to whether the injuries arose out of and in the course of employment, and also in some cases in which there were dependents in foreign countries the actual payments would not have been made pending receipt of proof of marriage, facts in substantiation of actual dependency, and other necessary information. In this connection attention is directed to the returns filed by insurance companies in which the total number of fatal cases in which payments actually had been made is given as 337. In the 377 insured fatal cases shown in the preceding table the cases actually were insured, and on the face of the records seemed to be ones which properly should be included in the experience.

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The next table, giving the percentage distribution of cases according to insurance and non-insurance, is based on the figures of the foregoing table.

Percentage	Distribution	of	Fatal	Cases	by	In surance.
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	GROUP.							Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Insured, .							61.2	72.9	78.1	79.0	78.4
Not insured,							38.8	27.1	21.9	21.0	21.6
Totals, .							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is seen that in the last three years for which the experience is here shown the number of insured fatal cases represented almost 80 per cent. of the total number. This proportion is less by approximately 10 per cent. than that for insured non-fatal cases. This is due in part to the fact that the fatal accident experience is heavier in some of the industries in which the employers have not accepted the provisions of the law by covering their employees with insurance. Steam railroads, for example, are without exception not covered under the provisions of the compensation law. Possibly, also, the fact that the non-fatal experience is larger than that for the fatal cases may have some effect on the distributions, and also it may be that the relative reporting of the less severe injuries may be more complete on the part of the insured employers than among those employers who are not insured.

B. Industries.

In this section is shown the distribution of fatal cases by industrial groups, the subdivisions of which appear in the Appendix of the report.

1. Number of Cases by Industries. — The first table given below shows the actual experience for each industrial group, and following tables in the same section give an analysis of part of this experience in greater detail.

Fatal Injuries by Industries.

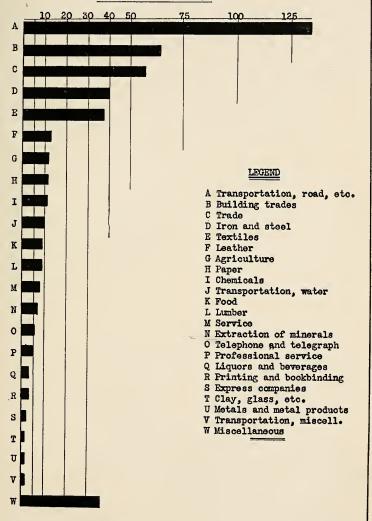
Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation,	183	174	128	142	134
Building trades,	71	74	54	55	64
Trade,	42	45	46	59	57
Textiles,	25	32	23	34	38
Iron and steel,	24	29	17	25	40
Water transportation,	21	17	4	11	10
Leather, etc.,	8	16	9	13	13
Food, etc.,	10	9	10	12	9
Domestic and personal service,	8	8	10	9	8
Lumber, etc.,	9	9	7	7	9
Paper,	5	11	7	3	11
Agriculture, etc.,	6	6	7	14	12
Chemicals, etc.,	5	10	4	13	11
Minerals, extraction of,	4	3	6	6	7
Liquors and beverages,	6	5	2	1	3
Express companies,	3	6	2	2	2
Clay, glass, etc.,	4	3	3	6	1
Telephone and telegraph,	2	5	2	6	6
Metals and metal products,	5	2	1	2	1
Professional service,	1	2	3	4	5
Printing and bookbinding,	1	2	2	3	. 3
Miscellaneous transportation,	-	-	1	4	1
Miscellaneous industries,	31	41	22	32	36
Totals,	474	509	370	463	481

Consideration of the figures for the fifth year shows that the greatest number of fatal cases occurred in the group road, street

DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES

BY INDUSTRIES

JULY_1, 1916 - JUNE 30, 1917



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board



and bridge transportation, — 134 cases. This group likewise in previous years had the greatest frequency. For the purpose of indicating the experience in the subgroups which comprise this general group the following tabulation gives the comparative experience for each: —

Fatal Injuries under Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.

Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges.	26	60	44	45	21
Livery stables,	5	5	4	2	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	. 24	17	15	15	17
Street railways,	22	13	9	20	19
Steam railroads,	106	79	56	60	76
Totals,	183	174	128	142	134

General inspection of these figures discloses that the largest number of fatalities in each year occurred on steam railroads, and second in order of magnitude each year has been the group construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges. In the first three years here shown the group truck, transfer, cab and hack companies was third in order, but in the fourth and fifth years the street railways group occupied third position. Although these figures give the actual occurrence of fatal cases in each of the subgroups, due to the variations in the total number of cases each year, a better view of the comparative distributions can be obtained by considering the percentage frequency, as stated below.

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Industries under Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.

Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Construction and maintenance of streets,	14	35	34	32	16
roads and bridges. Livery stables,	3	3	3	1	1
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	13	10	12	11	12
Street railways,	12	7	7	14	14
Steam railroads,	58	45	44	42	57
Totals,	100	100	100	100	100

From these figures it is seen that in the first four years, under steam railroads, the relative number of cases decreased each year as compared with the preceding year. In the fifth year, however, the experience under this group showed a relative increase, so that the experience for this period represented 57 per cent. of the total fatal cases in the general group. This was almost as high, within 1 per cent., as the relative distribution for the first year here shown. In the first year 14 per cent. of the cases occurred in the group construction and maintenance of streets, roads and bridges. In the second, third and fourth years the percentage distributions in this group were, respectively, 35, 34 and 32. In the fifth year there was an appreciable decrease, so that the distribution was only 16 per cent., almost as low as the experience for the first year. The other groups have not shown any especially noteworthy fluctuations, with the exception of street railways, in which the distributions for the second and third years decreased to 7 per cent., whereas in the first year this group contributed 12 per cent. of the total cases under road, street and bridge transportation. In the fourth and fifth years the experience of street railways suffered a relapse in comparative frequency by the indicated experience of 14 per cent. each year.

Other industrial groups shown in the first table under this section for all industries are not here considered any further than merely to present the actual figures, and to make some further comment under the following section.

2. Percentage Distribution. — Under this heading are considered the figures which show for all industrial groups the percentage distributions of fatal cases. These figures are based on the actual experience given in the first table in B, 1, Fatal Injuries by Industries: —

Percentage Distribution of Injuries by Industries.

Industry.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Road, street and bridge transportation,		38.6 (1)	34.2 (1)	34.6 (1)	30.7 (1)	27.9 (1)
Building trades,		14.9 (2)	14.5 (2)	14.6 (2)	11.9 (2)	13.3 (2)
Trade,		8.9 (3)	8.8 (3)	12.5 (3)	12.7 (3)	11.9 (3)
Textiles,		5.3 (4)	6.3 (4)	6.2 (4)	7.3 (4)	7.9 (5)
Iron and steel,		5.1 (5)	5.7 (5)	4.6 (5)	5.4 (5)	8.3 (4)
Water transportation,		4.4 (6)	3.3 (6)	1.1 (13)	2.4 (10)	2.1 (10)
Leather, etc.,		1.7 (9)	3.1 (7)	2.4 (8)	2.8 (7)	2.7 (6)
Food, etc.,		2.1 (7)	1.8 (10)	2.7 (6)	2.6 (9)	1.9 (11)
Domestic and personal service,		1.7 (10)	1.6 (12)	2.7 (7)	1.9 (11)	1.7 (13)
Lumber, etc.,		1.9 (8)	1.8 (11)	1.9 (9)	1.5 (12)	1.9 (12)
Paper,	.	1.1 (13)	2.2 (8)	1.9 (10)	.7 (18)	2.3 (8)
Agriculture, etc.,		1.3 (11)	1.2 (13)	1.9 (11)	3.0 (6)	2.5 (7)
Chemicals, etc.,		1.1 (14)	1.9 (9)	1.1 (14)	2.8 (8)	2.3 (9)
Minerals, extraction of,		.8 (16)	.6 (17)	1.6 (12)	1.3 (13)	1.4 (14)
Liquors and beverages,		1.3 (12)	1.0 (15)	.5 (17)	.2 (22)	.6 (17)
Express companies,	.	.6 (18)	1.2 (14)	.5 (18)	.4 (20)	.4 (19)
Clay, glass, etc.,		.8 (17)	.6 (15)	.8 (15)	1.3 (14)	.2 (20)
Telephone and telegraph,	.	.4 (19)	1.0 (16)	.5 (19)	1.3 (15)	1.2 (15)
Metals and metal products,		1.1 (15)	.4 (19)	.3 (21)	.4 (21)	.2 (21)
Professional service,	.	.2 (20)	.4 (20)	.8 (16)	.9 (16)	1.0 (16)
Printing and bookbinding,	.	.2 (21)	.4 (21)	.5 (20)	.7 (19)	.6 (18)
Miscellaneous transportation,	.	- (22)	- (22)	.3 (22)	.9 (17)	.2 (22)
Miscellaneous industries,		6.5 (23)	8.0 (23)	6.0 (23)	6.9 (23)	7.5 (23)
Totals,	.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Inspection of these figures shows that road, street and bridge transportation, building trades, and trade for each of the five years have, respectively, held first, second and third positions in their relative frequency of fatal cases. Textiles and iron and steel, respectively, occupied fourth and fifth positions for the first four years, but in the fifth year these two groups were interchanged in the relative position of frequency. Other groups of industry have changed relative distributions as indicated by the figures in parentheses beside each percentage distribution, which shows the order of magnitude of each industry in each year.

C. Causes.

The next tables cover the causes of fatal injuries for each of the five years. The subdivisions of these causes are given for the fifth year in the Appendix of this report, and for other years in the appendices of the respective annual reports.

1. Frequency by Causes. — The following table gives the actual number of fatal cases by causes: —

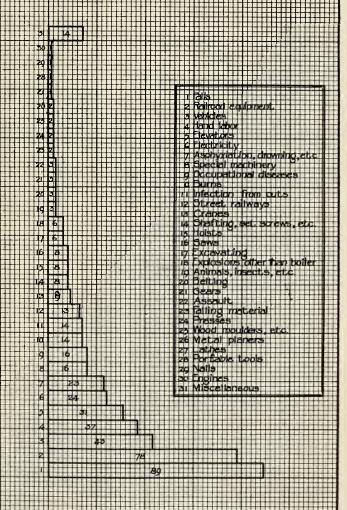
Frequency of Fatal Injuries by Causes.

CAUSE. Railroad equipment,	First Year. 119 66 43 33 37 25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7 14	Second Year. 86 101 48 30 24 28 15 25 18 23 11 16 11	Third Year. 60 82 47 26 24 14 20 11 6 9 3 10 12	Fourth Year. 69 86 42 30 34 24 12 15 18 19 7 11 13	Fifth Year. 78 89 43 31 37 24 14 23 13 14 8 8 16 6
Falls, Vehicles, Elevators, Elevators, Hand labor, Electricity, Burns, Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	66 43 33 37 25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7 14	101 48 1 30 24 28 15 25 18 23 11 16 11 5	82 47 26 24 14 20 11 6 9 3 10	86 42 30 34 24 12 15 18 19 7 11	89 43 31 37 24 14 23 13 14 8
Falls, Vehicles, Elevators, Hand labor, Electricity, Burns, Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	43 33 37 25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7 14	48 \ 30 \ 24 \ 28 \ 15 \ 25 \ 18 \ 23 \ 11 \ 16 \ 11 \ 5	47 26 24 14 20 11 6 9 3 10	42 30 34 24 12 15 18 19 7 11	43 31 37 24 14 23 13 14 8 8
Elevators,	33 37 25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7	30 24 28 15 25 18 23 11 16 11	26 24 14 20 11 6 9 3 10	30 34 24 12 15 18 19 7 11	31 37 24 14 23 13 14 8
Hand labor, Electricity, Burns, Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	37 25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7	24 28 15 25 18 23 11 16 11	24 14 20 11 6 9 3 10	34 24 12 15 18 19 7 11	37 24 14 23 13 14 8 8
Electricity,	25 15 10 20 5 9 4 7	28 15 25 18 23 11 16 11	14 20 11 6 9 3 10	24 12 15 18 19 7 11 13	24 14 23 13 14 8 8
Burns, Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	15 10 20 5 9 4 7	15 25 18 23 11 16 11 5	20 11 6 9 3 10	12 15 18 19 7 11 13	14 23 13 14 8 8
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc., Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	10 20 5 9 4 7 14	25 18 23 11 16 11 5	11 6 9 3 10 12	15 18 19 7 11 13	23 13 14 8 8
Street railways, Infection from cuts, Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	20 5 9 4 7 14	18 23 11 16 11 5	6 9 3 10 12	18 19 7 11	13 14 8 8 16
Infection from cuts,	5 9 4 7 14	23 11 16 11 5	9 3 10 12	19 7 11 13	14 8 8 16
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc.,	9 4 7 14	11 16 11 5	3 10 12	7 11 13	8 8 16
Hoists, Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	4 7 14	16 11 5	10 12	11	8 16
Machinery peculiar to special industries, Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	7 14 . 11	11 5	12	13	16
Excavating, Cranes, Explosions (other than boiler), Falling material from overhead, Animals, insects, etc.,	14 . 11	5			
Cranes,	11		9	9	6
Explosions (other than boiler),		_			
Falling material from overhead,		7	3	3	9
Animals, insects, etc.,	4	14	2	9	6
	8	6	6	3	2
Occupational diseases	9	3	4	6	3
Occupational diseases,	2	10	3	26	16
Belting,	6	3	5	1	3
Saws,	4	5	2	3	8
Illness,	3	2	-	-	-
Lathes,	-	-	-	1	1
Portable tools,	_	1	4	6	1
Presses,	2	2	1	1	2
Gears,	2	1	1	-	3
Assault and fighting,	1	-	1	1	3
Nails,	-	-	-	4	1
Emery wheels,					

DISTRIBUTION OF FATAL CASES

BY CAUSES

JULY 1 1916 - JUNE 30 1917





Frequency of Fatal Injuries by Causes — Concluded.

CAUSE.							First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Engines, .							_	_ 1	2	-	1
Wood molders,	shap	ers,	etc.,				1	1	-	-	2
Metal planers,							-	-	-	-	2
Boiler explosion	s,						-	1	-	-	-
Eye injuries,							-	1	-	_	-
Glass,							1	-	-	-	
Intoxication,							-	1	-		-
Miscellaneous,							11	10	3	10	14
Totals, .						-	474	509	370	463	481

As shown by this table in each year except the first, falls caused the greatest number of fatal cases. In the first year railroad equipment came first, and falls second in order of frequency, and in the following years railroad equipment was second. Next in order of frequency for each of the five years are cases caused by injuries which occur in connection with vehicles. Elevators, hand labor, electricity and burns also are other causes which contribute heavily to the list of fatalities. Below is given a further analysis of some of the principal causes of fatal cases by detailed cause under each group considered. The division of falls under which there were 89 cases is as follows:—

Falls.

		CA	USE.				Number of Cases.	Per Cent
Into holes, pits, etc.,							6	6.7
Over obstructions,				,	."		2	2.3
From permanent struc	cture	es, ·					7	7.9
From poles,							2	2.3
From or with portable	lad	ders,					20	22.5
From scaffolding, .							23	25.8
Slipping on floor level	, .						2	2.2
Down stairways, .							1	1.1
Miscellaneous, .							26	29.2
Totals,							89	100.0

Under railroad equipment there were 78 cases, divided as follows:—

Railroad Equipment.

		Number of Cases.	Per Cent								
Coupling or u	nco	uplii	ng ca	rs,						3	3.9
Falls from car	s oı	r locc	mot	ives,						15	19.2
Struck or run	ove	er by	car	or lo	como	tive,				51	65.3
Collisions,										6	7.7
Miscellaneous	,									3	3.9
Totals,										78	100.0

Under vehicles there were 43 fatal cases. The next table shows the general type of vehicle.

Vehicles.

		К	IND.				Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Animal-drawn,							23	53.5
Self-propelled,							20	46.5
Totals, .							43	100.0

Under hand labor there were 37 fatal cases, divided as shown in the next table.

Hand Labor.

	C	USE.	-				Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Caught by material,							26	70.3
Strains from lifting,			`.	 , .			10	27.0
Struck by tools, .							1	2.7
Totals,						. }	37	100.0

Elevators were the cause of 31 fatalities. The next table shows the subdivisions.

7.7	7			
E	ter	a	to	rs.

CAT	se.				Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Caught in machinery,				.,	1	3.2
Caught between car and shaft,					14	45.2
Caught underneath or on top of	car,				3	9.7
Falling car,					1	3.2
Falling down shaft (person),					10	32.3
Miscellaneous,					2	6.4
Totals,					31	100.0

Electricity was the cause of 24 cases, the divisions of which are indicated below.

Electricity.

				CA	USE.				Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Flashes and	short	circ	uits,						3	12.5
Shocks, .									21	87.5
Totals,									24	100.0

Burns from various causes resulted in 14 fatal cases, as indicated below.

Burns.

			CA	USE.				Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Chemicals, .								. 1	7.1
Fire,								3	21.4
Hot objects, .								1	7.2
Molten metal,								1	7.2
Steam, hot liqui	ids, et	tc.,			٠.			8	57.1
Totals, .								14	100.0

2. Percentage Distribution. —For the purpose of showing the relative distributions of all fatal cases according to the causes, the next table gives per cents. for each year.

Percentage Distribution of Causes of Fatal Injuries.

CAUSE.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Railroad equipment,	25.1 (1)	16.9 (2)	16.2 (2)	14.9 (2)	16.2 (2)
Falls,	13.9 (2)	19.8 (1)	22.2 (1)	18.6 (1)	18.5 (1)
Vehicles,	9.1 (3)	9.4 (3)	12.7 (3)	9.1 (3)	8.9 (3)
Elevators, . '	7.0 (5)	5.9 (4)	7.0 (4)	6.5 (5)	6.5 (5)
Hand labor,	7.9 (4)	4.7 (7)	6.5 (5)	7.3 (4)	7.7 (4)
Electricity,	5.3 (6)	5.5 (5)	3.8 (7)	5.2 (7)	5.0 (6)
Burns,	3.2 (8)	3.0 (11)	5.5 (6)	2.6 (12)	2.9 (10)
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,	2.1 (11)	4.9 (6)	3.0 (9)	3.2 (10)	4.8 (7)
Street railways,	4.2 (7)	3.5 (9)	1.6 (13)	3.9 (9)	2.7 (12)
Infection from cuts,	1.1 (17)	4.5 (8)	2.4 (11)	4.1 (8)	2.9 (11)
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., .	1.9 (12)	2.2 (13)	.8 (18)	1.5 (16)	1.7 (14)
Hoists,	.8 (18)	3.1 (10)	2.7 (10)	2.4 (13)	1.7 (15)
Machinery peculiar to special industries,	1.5 (15)	2.2 (14)	3.2 (8)	2.8 (11)	3.3 (8)
Excavating,	3.0 (9)	1.0 (18)	2.4 (12)	1.9 (14)	1.3 (17)
Cranes,	2.3 (10)	1.4 (16)	.8 (19)	.7 (20)	1.9 (13)
Explosions (other than boiler),	.8 (19)	2.8 (12)	.5 (21)	1.9 (15)	1.3 (18)
Falling material from overhead, .	1.7 (14)	1.2 (17)	1.6 (14)	.7 (21)	.4 (23)
Animals, insects, etc.,	1.9 (13)	.6 (20)	1.1 (16)	1.3 (17)	.6 (19)
Occupational diseases,	.4 (22)	1.9 (15)	.8 (20)	5.6 (6)	3.3 (9)
Belting,	1.3 (16)	.6 (21)	1.4 (15)	.2 (23)	.6 (20)
Saws,	.8 (20)	1.0 (19)	.5 (22)	.6 (22)	1.7 (16)
Illness,	.6 (21)	.4 (22)		-	-
Lathes,	-	-	-	.2 (24)	.2 (27)
Portable tools,	-	.2 (24)	1.1 (17)	1.3 (18)	.2 (29)
Presses,	.4 (23)	.4 (23)	.3 (24)	.2 (25)	.4 (24)
Gears,	.4 (24)	.2 (25)	.3 (25)	-	.6 (21)
Assault and fighting,	.2 (26)	-	.3 (26)	.2 (26)	.6 (22)
Nails,	-	-	-	.9 (19)	.2 (28)
Emery wheels,	.4 (25)	-	-	-	-
Engines,	-	-	.5 (23)	-	.2 (30)
Wood molders, shapers, etc.,	.2 (27)	.2 (26)	-	-	.4 (25)
Metal planers,	-	-	-	-	.4 (26)
Boiler explosions,	_	.2 (27)	-	-	-
Eye injuries,	-	.2 (28)	-	-	-
Glass,	.2 (28)	-	~	-	-
Intoxication,	-	.2 (29)	-	-	-
Miscellaneous,	2.3 (29)	1.9 (30)	.8 (27)	2.2 (27)	2.9 (31)
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is possible to compare the relative weights of different causes of fatal injuries in the various years for which the experience is compiled. There are no distinctly marked tendencies which require special comment other than what has already been made. The order of relative frequency for each cause is shown for the different years by the figures in parentheses after each percentage distribution.

D. Dependency.

Under this heading are shown various facts with reference to dependency in fatal cases.

1. Number of Cases by Nature of Dependency. — The table next given below under this section indicates the number of fatal cases each year in which dependency was total, partial or in which there were no dependents as defined by the provisions of the compensation law.

	NA	TUR	E OF	DEI	PEND	ENCY.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total,								299	331	242	297	310
Partial,								63	91	59	86	94
No,								112	87	69	80	77
Tot	als,							474	509	370	463	481

Extent of Dependency in Fatal Cases.

In considering these figures the fact is to be noted that the number of cases of the different types will vary from year to year because of variations in the total number of fatal cases. For this reason under this section no special comment is made upon the experience other than to give the actual figures.

2. Percentage Distribution by Nature of Dependency. — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and shows for each year the percentage distributions of cases according to total dependency, partial dependency and no dependency.

Percentage Distribution	of	Fatal	Cases	by	Type	of	Dependency.
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N	ATUR	RE OF	DE	PEND	ENCY		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total, . Partial.							63.1 13.3	65.0 17.9	65.4 15.9	64.1 18.6	64.5 19.5
No, .				÷	•	:	23.6	17.1	18.7	17.3	16.0
Totals	š, .						100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Cases in which dependency is total are seen from the foregoing table to range in the different years from 63.1 to 65.4 per cent. Although there are naturally some variations from year to year, considering the nature of the experience this represents a fairly uniform occurrence of total dependency with relation to the total number of cases. With reference to cases in which dependency is partial, except for the third year, the tendency has been in the five-year period for the relative number of such cases to increase. Conversely the indicated trend in cases in which there is no dependency has been downwards. Taking the fifth year as an example the figures show that of the total number of fatal cases which occurred in that period 64.5 per cent. had total dependency, 19.5 per cent. had partial dependency, and in 16 per cent. there was no dependency.

3. Number of Persons Totally and Partially Dependent. — The figures given in the preceding sections on the question of dependency deal with the number of cases of the different types. From the point of view of insurance cost this is the unit that determines in part the amount of the payments, since the number of persons in the family does not have any bearing on the amount of payments, providing the original beneficiary does not die prior to the expiration of the compensation payments. In a case of this sort, if there were no other surviving dependents, the gross cost of the case would be diminished to the extent of the payments which otherwise would be due.

Number of Dependents in Cases of Total and Partial Dependency.

	DEPI	ENDE	NTS.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Total, . Partial,	:	:	:		770 103	942 144	637 94	831 123	814 145
Totals,					 873	1,086	731	954	959

From these figures it is seen that the burden of fatal cases from the point of view of the family is much greater than would be indicated by the number of cases stated alone. The figure showing the number of total dependents usually represent families which consist of widows and children. In the cases in which dependency is partial many of the persons dependent are fathers and mothers of the deceased.

4. Number of Persons per Case of Total and Partial Dependency. — The figures in the next table give the average number of persons dependent, in whole or in part, according to the number of cases of total or partial dependency.

Number of Dependents per Case of Total and Partial Dependency.

Dependents.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Per total dependency case,		2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6
Per partial dependency case,		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5

From the preceding figures it is seen that the average number of dependents per case of total dependency is fairly uniform from year to year. These figures obviously are only theoretical, since some families consist of dependents in excess of the number here shown, and others have only one person totally dependent. The figures accordingly represent only a unit of measurement employed for the purpose of making comparisons between the different years, and to express the experience in this respect in a manner which shows the average economic family totally dependent within the meaning of the compensation law. Attention is called to the rather curious alternation of the unit figures which proceed for each of the five years, respectively, at 2.6, 2.8, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.6 dependents per case of total dependency.

The average number of dependents per case of partial dependency for each of the first three years of the act was 1.6; in the fourth year, 1.4; and in the fifth year, 1.5.

E. Conjugal Condition.

Under this heading information is given with reference to the conjugal condition of those fatally injured.

1. Number of Cases by Marital Condition. — The next table shows the number of persons injured fatally who were married, single, widowed and divorced.

Conjugal	Condition	in	Fatal	Cases.
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	Con	DITI	on.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Single,					164	170	117	154	147
Widowers,					30	32	21	25	41
Widows,					_	-	-	1	_
Divorced,					2	2	3	4	1
Married,					278	305	229	279	292
Totals,					474	509	370	463	481

No extended analysis of the figures in this section appears necessary, since the table expresses the experience with a fair degree of clearness. Taking the fifth year, however, as an example, the data indicate that of the 481 persons fatally injured, 292 were married, 147 were single, 41 were widowers and 1 was divorced.

2. Percentage Distribution. — Under this heading the figures in the preceding table are shown according to their percentage distribution.

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Conjugal Condition.

		Con	DITI	ON.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Single,						34.6	33.4	31.6	33.3	30.6
Widowers,						6.3	6.3	5.7	5.4	8.5
Widows,					٠.	_	-	-	.2	_
Divorced,	,					.4	.4	.8	.8	.2
Married,						58.7	59.9	61.9	60.3	60.7
Totals,						100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is seen that the number of married persons who received fatal injuries constituted in the first year 58.7 per cent. of the total cases for that year; in the second year, 59.9 per cent.; in the third year, 61.9 per cent.; in the fourth year, 60.3 per cent.; and in the fifth year, 60.7 per cent. The next group in order of frequency covers single persons at the time of injury. Here, also, the distribution for the different years is fairly uniform. The proportionate number of cases in which the deceased was single was, for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years, respectively, 34.6 per cent., 33.4 per cent., 31.6 per cent., 33.3 per cent. and 30.6 per cent. Widowers comprised in the first year 6.3 per cent. of the total cases for that year; in the second year, 6.3 per cent.; in the third year, 5.7 per cent.; in the fourth year, 5.4 per cent.; and in the fifth year, 8.5 per cent.

In connection with the conjugal condition of those who received fatal injuries there is some interest attached to the age distributions in the different groups. The experience in this respect is given below in the next table for injuries of the fifth year, namely, for the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Conjugal Condition	on by Age, Ju	ily 1, 1916, t	o June 30, 1917.
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		Age	(YE.	ars).		Married,	Single.	Widowers.	Divorced.
Under 16,						-	7	-	-
16 to 20,						1	16	-	-
21 to 29,						30	60	1	-
30 to 39,						80	24	5	-
40 to 49,						76	16	7	-
50 to 59,			٠.			67	18	16	1
60 and ove	r,					3 8	6	12	-
Totals	,					292	147	41	1

Inspection of these figures shows that the two age groups with the highest frequency among the married were those from 30 to 39 and from 40 to 49. Among the single the two highest age groups in point of frequency fell in the age groups 21 to 29 and 30 to 39. Among those who were widowed at the time of death the two highest groups were 50 to 59 and 60 and over.

- To emphasize the distribution by ages the following figures based on the foregoing table show the percentage distribution by age groups based on the total number of cases under each classification of conjugal condition:—

Percentage Distribution of Conjugal Condition by Age Groups.

	Age (Years).						Married (Per Cent.).	Single (Per Cent.).	Widowers (Per Cent.).	Divorced (Per Cent.).
Under 16, .					٠,		-	4.8	-	-
16 to 20, .							.3	10.9	-	-
21 to 29, .							10.3	40.8	2.4	-
30 to 39, .							27.4	16.3	12.2	-
40 to 49, .							26.0	10.9	17.1	-
50 to 59, .							23.0	12.2	39.0	100.0
60 and over,							13.0	4.1	29.3	-
Totals,							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on the total number of fatal cases in which the deceased was married at the time of the injury, the greatest concentration occurs at the age group 30 to 39 in which there are 27.4 per cent. of the cases; the next group in order is that for ages 40 to 49, with 26 per cent.; and the third group, 50 to 59, with 23 per cent. Among those who were single the greatest point of relative density occurs at the group 21 to 29 years, with 40.8 per cent. of the cases. The other groups are relatively much smaller. The next in order, however, is at the group 30 to 39 years, with 16.3 per cent., and the third group in relative frequency is at the period 50 to 59 years, with 12.2 per cent. Those who were widowers at the time of the injury are found to be grouped most heavily at the two age periods 50 to 59 and 60 and over, with percentage distributions, respectively, of 39 and 29.3 per cent.

If the preceding figures are combined for the age groups between 30 and 59 years, inclusive, there are found to be 79.4 per cent. of the total cases in which the employees were married. For the same range in ages among those who were single the corresponding figure is 39.4 per cent.

F. Wages.

Figures are given under this section to show the distribution of fatal cases according to the wages received at the time of the injury.

1. Number of Cases by Wage Groups. — The next table gives the actual number of fatal cases distributed by wage groups.

Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
\$6 and less,	1	13)	8)	10)	8)
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	27	7 33	4 23	3 20	6 17
\$7 01 to \$8 00,		13	11	7	3
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	1	23)	16)	22)	3 }
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		32	24	33	7
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		42	26	21	21
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	288	78 294	60 212	63 250	47 213
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		20	16	22	23
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		40	42	44	46
\$14 01 to \$15 00,		59	28	45	66
\$15 01 to \$16 00,		25)	13	20)	21 }
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		22	17	25	21
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	102	37 107	24 77	39 120	47 128
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		10	8	8	8
\$19 01 to \$20 00, .]	13	15 }	28	31
\$20 01 to \$21 00,		16)	13	18)	20
\$21 01 to \$22 00,		10	6	11	11
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	57	5 75	3 58	4 73	11 123
\$23 01 to \$24 00, . ,		9	6	13	18
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		11	11	10	13
Over \$25,]	24	19)	17	50 }
Totals,	474	509	370	463	481

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases by Wage Groups. — The following figures are based on those of the preceding section, and give the percentage distributions of wages for the five years.

Percentage Distribution by Wage Groups in Fatal Cases.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
\$6 and less,	1	2.6)	2.2)	2.2)	1.7
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	5.7	1.3 6.5	1.1 6.2	.6 4.3	1.2 3.5
\$7 01 to \$8 00,	[]	2.6	2.9	1.5	.6
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	i)	4.5	4.3)	4.8	.6)
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		6.3	6.5	7.1	1.5
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8.3	7.0	4.5	4.4
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	60.8	15.3 57.8	16.2 57.3	13.6 54.0	9.8 44.3
\$12 01 to \$13 00, .		3.9	4.3	4.8	4:8
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		7.9	11.4	9.5	9.5
\$14 01 to \$15 00,	J	11.6	7.6	9.7	13.7
\$15 01 to \$16 00,)	4.9	3.5	4.3	4.4)
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		4.3	4.6	5.4	4.3
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	21.5	7.3 21.0	6.5 20.8	8.4 25.9	9.8 26.6
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7
\$19 01 to \$20 00,	J	2.6	4.1	6.1	6.4
\$20 01 to \$21 00,	1	3.1)	3.5)	3.9	4.2
\$21 01 to \$22 00,		1.9	1.6	2.4	2.3
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	12.0	1.0	.8	.8	2.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00,	12.0	1.8	1.6	2.8	3.7
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		2.2	3.0	2.2	2.7
Over \$25,		4.7	5.2	3.7	10.4
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the foregoing table the most noticeable fact indicated is the large increase in the relative number of cases in the fifth year in the wage group over \$25, as compared with the relative distributions in the same group for preceding years. In the second year of the act the distribution in this group represented 4.7 per cent. of the total cases for that year. In the third year the percentage distribution was 5.2 per cent. In the fourth year the distribution was 3.7 per cent. In the fifth year the corresponding figure was 10.4 per cent. As compared with the preceding year the actual figures show that in this wage group there was an increase from 17 eases to 50, representing an increase of 33 cases. The increase in the entire experience was only 18 cases, and part of this is found in other wage groups.

G. Basis of Wage Payments.

Under this heading figures are given to indicate whether the deceased at the time of the injury received wages on the basis of time work or on a piecework basis.

1. Number of Cases of Piece and Time Workers. — The next table, showing the actual number of fatal cases by basis of the wage payments, is offered without further comment.

Basis	of	Wage	Payments	ın Fatal	Cases.
				1	

	G	ROUI	?.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Time workers,					470	496	364	454	477
Piece workers,					4	13	6	9	4
Totals, .					474	509	370	463	481

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The following table, giving the percentage distribution of cases by kind of wage payment, is based on the figures of the preceding table: —

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Basis of Wage Payments.

	G	ROUI	٠.		 First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Time workers,					99.2	97.4	98.4	98.1	99.2
Piece workers,					.8	2.6	1.6	1.9	.8
Totals, .					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table the experience shows that in the large majority of fatal cases the deceased were time workers. The figures for the various years range from 97.4 per cent. of the cases to 99.2 per cent.

H. Sex.

The next experience considered under this heading with reference to fatal cases indicates whether the persons injured were males or females.

1. Number of Cases by Sex. — The table given in this section shows the number of males and females who received fatal injuries.

Distribution of Fo	tal Cases	by	Sex.
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		G	ROUE	٠.			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Male, . Female.						•	473	503 6	369	460	476
remaie,	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Totals,							474	509	370	463	481

The number of males who receive fatal injuries comprises practically the entire experience, as naturally would be expected because of the greater number of males employed, and also due to the fact that men are engaged in more hazardous employments than women.

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — In this section is given the percentage frequency of fatal injuries divided by malés and females. The figures are based on those of the preceding table.

Percentage Distribution of Fatal Cases by Sex.

		G	ROUI	·.				First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Male, . Female,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.8 .2	98.8 1.2	99.7	99.4 .6	99.0 1.0
Totals,								100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table it is seen that in the different years fatal injuries sustained by males range from 98.8 to 99.8 per cent. of the total fatal cases.

I. Age.

Information with reference to the ages of those who received fatal injuries is given under this group.

1. Number of Cases by Age Groups. — The next table includes for each year the age distributions of fatal cases.

Frequency of Fatal Cases by Age Groups.

		AGE	(YEA	rs).			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 16.		,				.	4	3	2	3	7
16 to 20.							18	35	18	18	17
21 to 29,							135	107	8 5	104	91
30 to 39.						.	113	113	79	98	109
10 to 49.						. !	83	119	76	106	99
50 to 59.						. 1	66	81	73	89	102
60 and over	,						55	51	37	45	56
Totals,							474	509	370	463	481

In the fifth year of the act the greatest number of fatal cases occurred in the age group 30 to 39 years; the next group in order was for ages between 50 and 59 years; and the third group occurred between 40 and 49 years.

2. Percentage Distribution. — The relative distribution of fatal cases by age groups given below is based on the figures of the preceding table.

	I	Age	(YEA:	RS).				First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Under 16,								.9	.6	.5	.6	1.5
16 to 20,								3.8	6.9	4.9	3.9	3.5
21 to 29,								28.5	21.0	23.0	22.5	18.9
30 to 39,				101			0 :	23.8	22.2	21.4	21.2	22.7
40 to 49,			10.1	900		0.5	00	17.5	23.4	20.5	22.9	20.6
50 to 59,			1		21	1 .		13.9	15.9	19.7	19.2	21.2
60 and ove	r,							11.6	10.0	10.0	9.7	11.6
Totals,			· Serio full ed	. !				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table it is possible to make a comparison of the experience of the different years with reference to the proportion of fatal cases which occur in the several wage groups. Although the percentage rates vary for the different periods, there is a fair degree of uniformity in all the age groups for most of the divisions shown. The concentration of fatal injuries in the groups 21 to 49 years is due primarily to the relatively greater number of persons employed at these ages, and who consequently are subjected, as a group, to greater exposure.

III. NON-FATAL CASES.

A. Insurance.

Distributions are given under this heading as to the number of non-fatal injuries in which the employees were insured or were not insured under the compensation law. For the first three years the experience covers reported injuries which were tabulated, and in the fourth and fifth years tabulatable injuries as previously defined.

1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases insured. — Fig-

ures under this heading indicate the number of cases which were or were not insured. For the first three years the experience included is larger than for the fourth and fifth years, due to the fact that in the latter two years the data covered only the tabulatable cases.

Distribution of	f Non-fatal	Cases by	Insurance.
-----------------	-------------	----------	------------

	G	ROUE	٠.			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Insured, Not insured,	:	:	:	:		72,862 16,832	83,797 12,585	86,359 8,238	61,116 6,601	71,038 7,270
Totals, .						89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The following table gives the percentage distribution of insured and not insured cases based on the figures of the preceding table: —

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Insurance.

	G	ROUF	٠.	,	 First Year. ¹	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Insured, Not insured,				,	81.2 18.8	86.9 13.1	91.3 8.7	90.3 9.7	90.7 9.3
Totals, .					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the basis of reported injuries the foregoing figures indicate an increasing number of non-fatal cases which were insured for the first three years. On the basis of tabulatable cases — that is, for the fourth and fifth years — the distributions were approximately the same, namely, 90.3 and 90.7 per cent., respectively.

B. Industries.

The frequency of non-fatal tabulatable injuries is considered below for the five-year period July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1917.

1. Number of Tabulatable Injuries. — Below are figures covering the frequency of non-fatal injuries for certain groups of industries as indicated in the table.

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

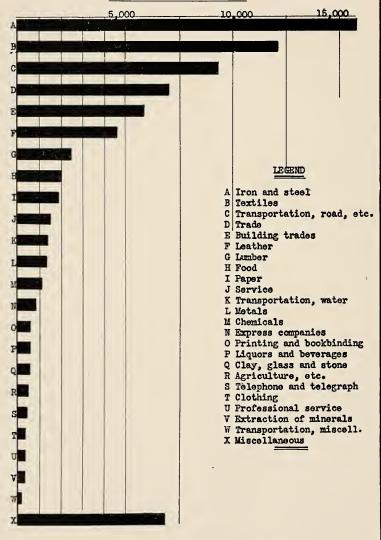
² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.



TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

BY INDUSTRIES

JULY 1, 1916 - JUNE 30, 1917



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

Number of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.

Industry.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles,	8,076	8,463	7,832	10,708	12,189
Road, street and bridge transportation, .	7,586	7,286	7,638	9,126	9,430
Iron and steel and their products,	7,010	8,005	6,641	13,037	15,814
Trade,	4,796	5,156	5,394	5,970	7,143
Building trades,	5,082	4,531	4,624	5,339	5,933
Leather and its finished products,	2,585	2,890	2,543	3,947	4,604
Lumber and its remanufacture,	1,883	1,891	1,680	2,120	2,499
Paper,	1,463	1,503	1,286	1,591	1,945
Metals and metal products,	2,632	829	741	996	1,392
Food and kindred products,	1,267	1,289	1,407	1,459	1,975
Water transportation,	1,292	979	859	1,378	1,444
Domestic and personal service,	941	1,013	1,131	1,278	1,537
Express companies,	598	553	476	707	850
Printing and bookbinding,	494	475	457	482	601
Chemical and allied products,	383	408	418	1,076	1,076
Clay, glass and stone products,	321	417	479	469	535
Liquors and beverages,	385	420	386	505	560
Extraction of minerals,	241	327	306	299	288
Telephone and telegraph,	312	224	256	303	420
Agriculture, etc.,	117	276	360	419	475
Clothing,	234	216	232	264	327
Professional service,	150	218	229	270	320
Miscellaneous transportation,	5	15	49	102	129
Miscellaneous industries,	4,940	4,537	3,964	5,872	6,822
Totals,	52,793	51,921	49,388	67,717	78,308

In considering these figures care should be taken not to draw any conclusions as to the relative hazards of the different industries according to the frequency of the injuries. The data do not disclose the relative exposure to injury as measured by the number of employees working in the industries, or by the number of hours worked. The figures show merely the aggregate number of cases in the different groups. From this point of view, in the fifth year the highest number of injuries occurred in the classification of iron and steel and their products, with 15,814 cases; textiles came next, with 12,189 cases; the next

group in order was road, street and bridge transportation, with 9,430 cases. Attention is called, also, to a change in classification made in some of the subgroups of metals and metal products in the second and subsequent years, in which certain cases in the first year included under metals and metal products in the following years were classified under iron and steel and their products.

2. Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries. — The frequency of injuries given in the preceding table under this heading is shown by per cents.

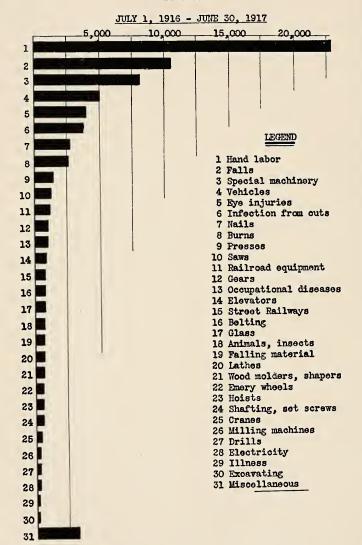
Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Industries.

Industry.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Textiles,		15.3 (1)	16.3 (1)	15.9 (1)	15.8 (2)	15.6 (2)
Road, street and bridge transportation,		14.4 (2)	14.1 (3)	15.5 (2)	13.5 (3)	12.0 (3)
Iron and steel and their products, .		13.3 (3)	15.4 (2)	13.5 (3)	19.2 (1)	20.2 (1)
Trade,		9.1 (5)	9.9 (4)	10.9 (4)	8.8 (4)	9.1 (4)
Building trades,		9.6 (4)	8.7 (5)	9.4 (5)	7.9 (5)	7.6 (5)
Leather and its finished products,		4.9 (7)	5.6 (6)	5.1 (6)	5.8 (6)	5.9 (6)
Lumber and its remanufacture,		3.6 (8)	3.7 (7)	3.4 (7)	3.1 (7)	3.2 (7)
Paper,		2.8 (9)	2.9 (8)	2.6 (9)	2.3 (8)	2.5 (9)
Metals and metal products,		5.0 (6)	1.6 (12)	1.5 (12)	1.5 (13)	1.8 (12)
Food and kindred products,		2.4 (10)	2.5 (9)	2.8 (8)	2.2 (9)	2.5 (8)
Water transportation,		2.4 (11)	1.9 (11)	1.7 (11)	2.0 (10)	1.8 (11)
Domestic and personal service,		1.8 (12)	2.0 (10)	2.3 (10)	1.9 (11)	1.9 (10)
Express companies,		1.1 (13)	1.1 (13)	1.0 (13)	1.1 (14)	1.1 (14)
Printing and bookbinding,		.9 (14)	.9 (14)	.9 (15)	.7 (16)	.8 (15)
Chemical and allied products,		.7 (15)	.8 (15)	.8 (16)	1.6 (12)	1.4 (13)
Clay, glass and stone products, .		.6 (17)	.8 (16)	1.0 (14)	.7 (17)	.7 (17)
Liquors and beverages,		.7 (16)	.8 (17)	.8 (17)	.8 (15)	.7 (16)
Extraction of minerals,	. ,	.5 (19)	.6 (18)	.6 (19)	.4 (19)	.4 (22)
Telephone and telegraph,		.6 (18)	.4 (20)	.5 (20)	.4 (20)	.5 (19)
Agriculture, etc.,		.2 (22)	.5 (19)	.7 (18)	.6 (18)	.6 (18)
Clothing,		.4 (20)	.4 (21)	.5 (21)	.4 (21)	.4 (20)
Professional service,		.3 (21)	.4 (22)	.5 (22)	.4 (22)	.4 (21)
Miscellaneous transportation,		-	-	.1 (23)	.2 (23)	.2 (23)
Miscellaneous industries,		9.4 (23)	8.7 (23)	8.0 (24)	8.7 (24)	8.7 (24)
Totals,		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

BY CAUSES



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

The order of frequency of the injuries is shown for each industry by the figures in parentheses at the right of the number of cases in each column. In the fourth and fifth years most of the industries maintained the same relative positions, with the exception of metals and metal products, water transportation, domestic and personal service, printing and bookbinding, chemical and allied products, clay, glass and stone products, liquors and beverages, extraction of minerals, and telephone and telegraph. In most of these the difference in order was not great. In the first three years the textile industries had the highest relative number of cases, but in the fourth and fifth years this position was held by the iron and steel group. In the fourth and fifth years almost 50 per cent. of the non-fatal tabulatable injuries occurred in the three groups, — textiles, road, street and bridge transportation, and iron and steel and their products.

C. Causes.

The causes of reported and tabulatable injuries are given under this general heading. The tabulatable basis of presenting the figures applies to the fourth and fifth years.

1. Frequency of Reported and Tabulatable Cases. — The distribution of the causes of injuries is given below according to the absolute numbers. Comparisons, however, cannot very well be made from these figures alone because of the difference in the number of cases included in the different years, as previously explained, and also because of variations in the total number of cases due to changes in the actual experience.

Frequency	of	$Non ext{-}fatal$	Injuries	by	Causes.
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		C	AUSE				First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Hand labor	٠,						29,737	30,973	30,950	19,676	22,854
Machinery	pecı	ıliar	to in	dustr	ies,		11,375	10,444	8,676	6,967	8,086
Falls, .							8,417	8,955	8,749	8,613	10,465
Eye injurie	s,						4,331	6,563	6,634	3,454	4,022
Vehicles,							3,770	4,422	4,465	4,044	5,048
Nails, .							3,462	3,657	4,066	2,378	2,750
Burns,							3,319	3,524	3,319	2,306	2,551

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Frequency of Non-fatal Injuries by Causes — Concluded.

Cause.			-	First Year. 1	Second Year. ¹	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. 2
Infection from cuts, etc., .				2,102	3,175	3,572	3,188	3,761
Falling material,				1,664	1,502	1,523	650	688
Saws,				1,579	1,603	1,410	934	1,298
Glass,				1,281	1,478	1,516	636	763
Presses,				1,425	1,419	1,407	1,275	1,446
Street railways,				1,302	1,284	1,045	736	834
Railroad equipment,				1,230	1,345	947	972	1,157
Gears,				1,101	1,228	1,086	909	1,025
Belting,				888	1,140	1,034	732	790
Elevators,				1,036	1,078	941	764	923
Animals, insects,				779	866	969	588	706
Lathes,				767	938	869	555	670
Emery wheels,				650	852	782	453	554
Hoists,				630	704	644	533	552
Shafting, set screws, couplings,	etc.	, .		481	721	664	471	527
Wood molders, shapers, etc.,				351	708	623	479	572
Electricity,				495	486	437	235	254
Drills,				332	454	481	232	306
Occupational diseases, .				104	354	699	1,351	992
Cranes,				306	434	325	329	369
Excavating,				164	269	336	256	190
Milling machines,				181	319	256	260	333
Illness,			. ;	290	244	186	138	193
Explosions (other than boiler),				215	252	159	152	140
Assault and fighting,				207	170	135	63	110
Engines,				113	164	181	74	73
Calenders,				103	205	137	123	156
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,				91	110	91	45	63
Metal planers,				73	75	99	88	88
Portable tools,				10	52	66	69	106
Playing and fooling,				81	. 30	12	13	11
Boiler explosions,				36	40	40	22	11
Intoxication,				56	26	9	6	, –
Extractors (centrifugal),				11	26	32	29	26
Miscellaneous,				5,149	4,093	5,025	2,919	2,845
Totals,				89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

The preceding table is offered without any special comment, for the reasons stated above. If the causes are desired in greater detail these may be found by reference to the table in the Appendix of the report.

2. Percentage Distribution of Reported and Tabulatable Cases.

— The next table is based on the actual distribution of cases by causes, and gives the percentage frequency.

Percentage Distribution of Causes of Non-fatal Injuries.

				1		
Cause.		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. 2
Hand labor,		33.15	32.14	32.72	29.05	29.18
Machinery peculiar to industries, .		12.68	10.84	9.17	10.29	10.33
Falls,		9.38	9.30	9.25	12.72	13.36
Eye injuries,		4.83	6.81	7.01	5.10	5.14
Vehicles,		4.20	4.59	4.72	5.97	6.45
Nails,		3.86	3.79	4.30	3.51	3.51
Burns,		3.70	3.66	3.51	3.41	3.26
Infection from cuts, etc.,		2.34	3.30	3.78	4.71	4.80
Falling material,		1.86	1.56	1.61	. 96	.88
Saws,		1.76	1.66	1.49	1.38	1.66
Glass,		1.43	1.53	1.60	.94	. 97
Presses,		1.59	1.47	1.49	1.88	1.85
Street railways,		1.45	1.33	1.10	1.09	1.07
Railroad equipment,		1.37	1.40	1.00	1.44	1.48
Gears,		1.23	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.31
Belting,		.99	1.18	1.09	1.08	1.01
Elevators,		1.16	1.12	1.00	1.13	1.18
Animals, insects,		.87	. 90	1.02	.87	. 90
Lathes,		.86	.97	.92	.82	.86
Emery wheels,		.73	.88	.83	.67	.71
Hoists,		.70	.73	.68	.79	.70
Shafting, set screws, couplings, etc., .		. 54	75	.70	. 70	.67
Wood molders, shapers, etc.,		.39	.74	.66	.71	.73
Electricity,		. 55	.50	.46	. 35	.32
Drills,		. 37	.47	.51	. 34	.39
Occupational diseases,		.12	.37	.74	2.00	1.27
Cranes,		.34	.45	. 34	.49	.47
Excavating,		.18	.27	.36	.38	\.24
`	!					

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Percentage Distribution of Causes of Non-fatal Injuries — Concluded.

CAUSE.		First Year.1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. 2	Fifth Year. ²
Milling machines,		.20	.33	.27	.38	.43 -
Illness,		.32	.25	.20	.20	.25
Explosions (other than boilers), .	.	.24	.26	.17	.22	.18
Assault and fighting,		.23	.18	.14	.09	.14
Engines,		.13	.17	.19	.11	.09
Calenders,		.12	.21	.15	.18	.20
Asphyxiation, drowning, etc.,		.10	.11	.10	.06	.08
Metal planers,		.08	.08	.10	.13	.11
Portable tools,		.01	.05	.07	.10	.14
Playing and fooling,		.09	.03	.01	.02	.01
Boiler explosions,		.04	.04	.04	.03	.01
Intoxication,		.06	.03	.01	.01	-
Extractors (centrifugal),		.01	.03	.03	.04	.03
Miscellaneous,		5.74	4.25	5.31	4.31	3.63
Totals,		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

For the fifth year of the act 29.18 per cent. of the non-fatal tabulatable injuries occurred under the group hand labor. The type of injury included in this general classification is indicated by the detailed distribution, as follows:—

Injuries caused by Hand Labor.

Cause.										Number of Cases.	Percentage Distribution.
Caught by material,					٠.					11,001	48.1
Flying particles from	ham:	mer	ing t	ools,						245	1.1
Slivers, sharp edges,	corne	rs, (etc.,							4,820	21.1
Strains from lifting,										4,289	18.8
Struck by tools,										2,499	10.9
Totals,										22,854	100.0

From the preceding table the fact is indicated that the greatest relative proportion of injuries under the group hand labor is classified under the group caught by material, with 48.1 per

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

cent. Slivers, sharp edges, corners, etc., are responsible for 21.1 per cent. of hand labor injuries, and strains from lifting had a distribution of 18.8 per cent.

Injuries due to falls composed 13.3 per cent. of the cases, the nature of which was as follows:—

Falls.

	NA	TUR	E.			Number of Cases.	Percentage Distribution
From fixed ladders, .						3	_1
Into holes, pits, etc., .						471	4.5
Over obstructions, .						539	5.1
From permanent structu	ıres,					143	1.4
From poles,						72	.7
From or with portable la	dder	5,				860	8.2
From scaffolding, .						641	6.1
Slipping on floor level,						1,829	17.5
Down stairways, .						1,063	10.2
Miscellaneous,						4,844	46.3
Totals,						10,465	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From the preceding table, not considering the miscellaneous group of falls, which includes a large number of various kinds of cases, the greatest relative frequency of falls occurred in the group slipping on floor level, in which there were 17.5 per cent. of the cases. In 10.2 per cent. of the cases the injuries were caused by falls down stairways, and falls from or with portable ladders were responsible for 8.2 per cent.

Next in order of frequency were injuries caused by machinery peculiar to the various industries, with 10.33 per cent. of the cases; injuries caused by vehicles, with 6.45 per cent.; and injuries to the eye, with 5.14 per cent. The group of five causes just enumerated — namely, hand labor, falls, machinery peculiar to special industries, vehicles, and eye injuries — in each of the five years also had the greatest relative number of injuries, and, combined, composed more than 60 per cent. of the injuries in each year.

D. Duration of Total Disability.

The figures included in this section cover the non-fatal tabulatable injuries for each of the five years under consideration. The experience is considered under two groups, as indicated below.

1. Number of Tabulatable Injuries by Periods of Disability.— The groups of disability in the second, third, fourth and fifth years of the act are shown for all the groups listed under duration. In the first year the smallest period on the lower limit of the group comes under 14 days, and at the upper limit of the group the period is over 26 weeks. The period under 3 days in the second, third, fourth and fifth years includes all cases in which the disability was beyond the day, shift or turn on which the injury occurred, and up to and including 3 days, counting the day of the injury as the first day in those cases listed as two and three days in duration. For comparative purposes the detailed duration under 15 days and over 26 weeks is summarized under the experience for each year.

Duration of Total Disability in Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries.

DURATION.			First Year.	Second Year.		Third	Year.	Fourth	ı Year.	Fifth	Fifth Year.	
Under 3 days, 4 to 7 days,				8,266) 12,843		7,353 11,675		10,735 16,725		11,697 19,421		
8 to 10 days,			31,685	4,517	30,862	4,287	28,446	5,942	40,120	6,885	45,344	
11 to 14 days, 15 to 28 days,			10,568	5,236)	9,222	5,131	8,564	6,718	11,555	7,341	14,166	
29 to 56 days, 57 to 91 days,			6,638 2,355		7,066 2,549		6,979 2,687		9,419 3,521		11,167 4,118	
92 to 182 days,			1,275		1,491		1,682		2,071		2,194	
183 to 364 days, 1 year and over,			} 272	438 }	731	609) 421)	1,030	618) 413)	1,031	744 575	1,319	
Totals,			52,793		51,921		49,388		67,717		78,30	

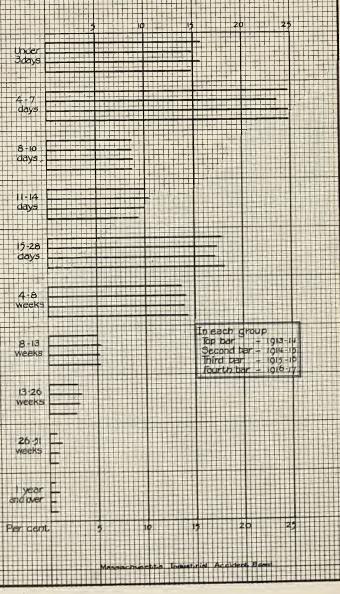
In the group 29 to 56 days there was an increase in the second year, followed by a decrease in the third year as compared with the second year, but an increase as compared with the first year. In the remaining periods over 91 days the number



DURATION OF TOTAL DISABILITY

TABULATABLE NON-FATAL CASES

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION



of cases was greater each year as compared with the preceding years. In the fifth year the experience for each group of disability was higher than in the fourth year. No conclusions, however, can be drawn from this fact because of the increase in the total number of non-fatal tabulatable injuries, which amounted to 10,951 cases, or approximately 16 per cent.

2. Percentage Distribution by Periods of Disability. — The next table is based on the figures of the preceding tabulation, and gives the distribution of cases by per cents. in each disability group. A better view of the experience may be obtained from these figures with reference to any tendencies towards uniformity or change in the relative duration of disability because of the differences in the total number of cases in the various years.

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Tabulatable Injuries by Duration of Total Disability.

DURATION			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	
Under 3 days, 4 to 7 days, 8 to 10 days, 11 to 14 days,			60.0	15.9 24.7 8.7 10.1	14.9 23.6 8.7 10.4	15.8 24.7 8.8 9.9 59.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.9 \\ 24.8 \\ 8.8 \\ 9.4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 57.9 \end{array} $	
15 to 28 days, 29 to 56 days, 57 to 91 days,			20.0 12.6 4.5	17.8 13.6 4.9	17.4 - 14.1 5.4	17.1 13.9 5.2	18.1 14.3 5.3	
92 to 182 days, 183 to 364 days, 1 year and over,			2.4	2.9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3.4 \\ 1.2 \\ .9 \end{array} $	3.1	$\begin{pmatrix} .9 \\ .7 \end{pmatrix}$ 1.6	
Totals,			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

From these figures certain facts are apparent, although there is no marked trend or special fluctuation of the experience. For the purpose of noting the distribution of the cases for each year, however, some analysis of the figures is made at this point. In doing this the experience for the first year is not compared with that for the subsequent periods in the groups under 15 days and over 26 weeks, because the disability periods in that year are not shown in the detail with which the distributions are divided in the following years. Taking the dis-

ability periods in order as these are classified it is seen that the cases in which the duration was under 3 days in the second year represented 15.9 per cent. of the total number of cases; in the third year the corresponding figure was 14.9 per cent.; in the fourth year the experience was almost the same as in the second year, or 15.8 per cent.; and in the fifth year 14.9 per cent. of the cases were in this group, — the same proportion of cases as for the third year; that is, from the second to the fifth year the experience was either the same or practically the same in each alternate year.

In the group between 4 and 7 days the distributions from the second to the fifth years were, respectively, 24.7 per cent., 23.6 per cent., 24.7 per cent. and 24.8 per cent. Except for the third year, therefore, the relative number of cases each year in this group was approximately the same.

In the group 8 to 10 days the relative distributions were the same in the second and third years, namely, 8.7 per cent., and in the fourth and fifth years, also, were the same, namely, 8.8 per cent. For all practical purposes the frequency in this disability period has been approximately uniform.

In the group 11 to 14 days the general tendency in relative distribution was in the direction of a decrease; that is, for the second, third, fourth and fifth years the percentage rates were, in order, 10.1, 10.4, 9.9 and 9.4. The last figure, that is, for the fifth year, is based on experience six months of which included cases in which the waiting period was 10 days instead of the fourteen-day period previously in effect.

In the group 15 to 28 days the experience is given for the five-year period. In the first year 20 per cent. of the cases were in this class. In the second, third and fourth years the relative frequency decreased each year over the preceding, as evidenced by the figures of 17.8 per cent., 17.4 per cent. and 17.1 per cent. In the fifth year the proportion of cases in this group was higher than for the three years preceding, but not as high as in the first year. In the last year the proportion of cases was 18.1 per cent.

In the group 29 to 56 days in the second and third years the relative number of cases increased, respectively, over the first and second years. In the fourth year the relative distribution

decreased and again increased in the fifth year. This is indicated by the percentage distributions, respectively, for the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years, namely, 12.6 per cent., 13.6 per cent., 14.1 per cent., 13.9 per cent. and 14.3 per cent.

The relative number of cases each year in the disability period between 57 and 91 days in the first and second years was approximately level, with distributions of 4.5 and 4.9 per cent. For the third, fourth and fifth years the proportion of cases was somewhat higher, as shown by the figures 5.4 per cent., 5.2 per cent. and 5.3 per cent.

In the disability group 92 to 182 days there were increases for the first three years ranging from 2.4 to 3.4 per cent. In the fourth year the distribution decreased to 3.1 per cent., and in the fifth year there was a still further decrease to 2.8 per cent., approximately the same as the figure for the second year.

In the disability period from 183 to 364 days, that is, more than six months but less than a year, the distributions have been approximately level between the second and fifth years. The distribution in this group for the first year is not available, due to the fact that the last disability period in the first year covered cases with a duration of more than six months. For the second, third, fourth and fifth years, however, with the exception of the third year in which the relative number of cases was 1.2 per cent., the proportions have been about the same, with .8 per cent. in the second year and .9 per cent. in the fourth and fifth years.

Likewise in the period one year and over, with the exception of the third year in which the relative number of cases was .9 per cent., the distributions have been approximately the same, with .6 per cent. in the second and fourth years, and .7 per cent. in the fifth year.

From another point of view the figures in the preceding table may be classified so as to show the relative proportion of cases in which the disability has terminated within the periods of time specified in the following table. For this purpose the experience of the fifth year is taken.

Cumulative Proportion of Cases with Disability terminated at Specified Periods, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

DISABILITY TERMINATED AT —													Cumulative Per Cent. o Cases.		
days, .															14.9
days, .															39.7
0 days,															48.5
4 days,														[]	57.9
8 days,														- 1	76.0
6 days,				•		-	•					•		- 1	90.3
I days,												-			95.6
82 days,	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	- 1	98.4
64 days.	· ·	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:		:	:	:	99.3

365 days and continuing, in .7 per cent. of the cases.

From this table it is seen that in almost 50 per cent. of the cases disability has terminated within the period of ten days following the injury. By the end of the fourteenth day almost 60 per cent. of the cases have recovered. Approximately 75 per cent. of the cases have returned to work before four weeks after the injury, and by the end of the eighth week in 90 per cent. of the cases disability has terminated. From this point in the remaining cases there is a gradual end of incapacity until there remain only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of the cases in which there is continuing disability.

E. Specified Injuries.

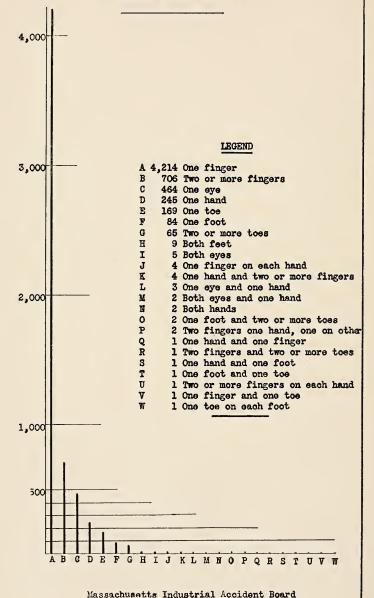
Under the provisions of the Compensation Act, in addition to the compensation payable on account of incapacity, further payments are made in insured cases when the injury results in certain amputations, permanent loss of use of certain members of the body, and in eye cases with a reduction in vision to one-tenth of normal with glasses. The types of injury in which such payments would be due when the cases are insured under the law are considered in this section.

1. Number of Cases by Nature of the Injury. — The next table gives the experience for each of the five years considered, with reference to the frequency of specified injuries. These figures include both the insured and the not-insured cases.



NUMBER OF CASES OF SPECIFIED INJURIES

JULY 1, 1912 to JUNE 30, 1917



Number and Type of Specified Injuries.

NATURE OF INJURY AND AGGREGATE WEEKS.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Both eyes and one hand (150),	-	1	1		-
Both hands (100),	-	-	-	-	2
Both feet (100),	1	2	2	2	2
Both eyes (100),	2	-	-	1	2
One hand and one foot (100),	-	1	-	0 -	-
One eye and one hand (100),	-	1	1	-	1
One hand and two or more fingers (75), .	-	2	-	1	1
One foot and two or more toes (75),	-	2	_ `	-	-
One hand and one finger (62),	-	-	-	1	-
One foot and one toe (62),	-	-	1	-	-
One hand (50),	35	38	43	54	75
One foot (50),	22	22	14	15	11
One eye (50),	47	77	104	108	128
Two or more fingers on each hand (50) , .	-	1	-	-	-
Two fingers and two or more toes (50), .	-	-	-	1	-
Two fingers on one hand, one finger on	-	1	-	-	1
other (37). Two or more fingers (25),	133	112	115	171	175
Two or more toes (25),	21	9	9	16	10
One finger on each hand (24),	-	-	-	2	2
One toe on each foot (24),	-	-	-	1	-
One finger and one toe (24),	-	-	1	-	-
One finger (12),	672	804	618	928	1,192
One toe (12),	34	42	23	33	37
Totals,	967	1,115	932	1,334	1,639

From this table it is seen that the predominant injuries, without reference to the number of cases which occur from year to year but from the point of view of continuity of experience are those classified as follows: loss of both feet at or above the ankle, or loss of use of both feet; reduction in vision to one-tenth of normal with glasses, or loss of eye; loss of one hand at or above the wrist, or loss of use of hand or arm; loss of, or loss of use of, one foot at or above the ankle; loss of two or more fingers, including loss of, or loss of use at or above the second joints of, two or more fingers on the same hand; loss of two or more toes, including loss of, or loss of use at or above

the second joints; loss of, or loss of use of, one finger, including injuries in which there is the loss of at least one phalanx of a finger on one hand; and the loss of one toe, including the amputation of, or the loss of use of, at least one joint. In each of these groups the number of cases varies in some degree, but in each year there has been accident experience under these classifications. Other combinations of specified injuries occur, but not each year.

The combined frequency of injuries for the five years under each of the groups just specified gives the following results:—

		Cases.
1. Loss of at least one phalanx of one finger,		4,214
2. Loss of two or more fingers at or above the second join	its,	706
3. Reduction in vision to one-tenth in one eye,		464
4. Loss of at least one hand,		245
5. Loss of at least one phalanx of one toe,		169
6. Loss of at least one foot,		84
7. Loss of two or more toes at or above the second joints,		65
8. Loss of both feet at or above the ankles,		9

This order of frequency for the five years combined also holds true for the experience of the separate years, with the exception that in the fourth year the cases included under the loss of one foot were seventh in order of frequency instead of sixth as in other years and for the combined experience, and the cases in the group for loss of two or more toes at or above the second joints, in other years in seventh position, were sixth in order.

Attention is directed, also, to the progressive increase in the number of specified eye injury cases which increased each year from 47 cases in the first year to 128 cases in the fifth year. There has been an increase each year, also, in the number of cases involving the loss of a hand, from 35 cases in the first year to 75 cases in the fifth year. The loss of both feet at or above the ankles, although composing only a small proportion of the total number of cases, in the five-year period has an established permanency. In the first year there was one case of this nature, and in the remaining years there were two cases each year.

With reference to the payment of additional compensation other than for disability, if insured, the cases for the fifth year,

for example, would receive two-thirds of the average weekly wages, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week for the number of weeks specified in the table which is given below. In combination injuries in which the law does not specify definitely the number of weeks payable for the injury as a whole. such as one hundred weeks for the loss of both feet, the additional amounts of weekly compensation (at the rate of twothirds of the wages for each separate part of the injury) are paid concurrently for the number of weeks provided for the individually specified injuries which make the combination in-For example, the law provides additional compensation for fifty weeks for the loss of an eye, and fifty weeks for the loss of a hand. If an employee whose wages were \$15 per week received an injury of this nature his additional compensation would be payable at the rate of \$10 per week for fifty weeks because of the injury to the eye, and at the same rate and at the same time for fifty weeks because of the loss of the hand. This would be in addition to the weekly compensation of \$10 which he would receive within the statutory limits while the incapacity for work is total.

Additional Compensation payable for Typical Specified Injuries.

[Experience based on fifth year.]

	Injur	r.		t Weeks for Injuries.	Total Weeks.								
Both feet,							_	-	100				
Both hands,							-	-	100				
Both eyes,							-	-	100				
One eye and one hand	, .			. 4			50	50	100				
One hand and two or	more fi	nger	s, .				50	25	75				
One eye,	• .						-	-	50				
One hand,							-	-	50				
One foot,							-	-	50				
Two fingers on one ha	nd, on	e fing	er on	othe	r,		25	12	37				
Two or more fingers of	n one l	and,					-	-	25				
Two or more toes on o	ne foo	t, .					-	-	25				
One finger on each har	nd, .						12	12	24				
One finger,						-	-	-	12				
One toe,							-	-	12				

F. Wages.

Under this heading the distribution of non-fatal cases is given according to wage groups based on the wages received by employees at the time of injury.

1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Wage Groups.— The next table gives the number of reported non-fatal injuries for the first three years, and for the fourth and fifth years the number of non-fatal tabulatable injuries by indicated wage groups. For the first year the distributions are not given with the same detail as in the following years, when there are twenty-one divisions as compared with four divisions in the first year.

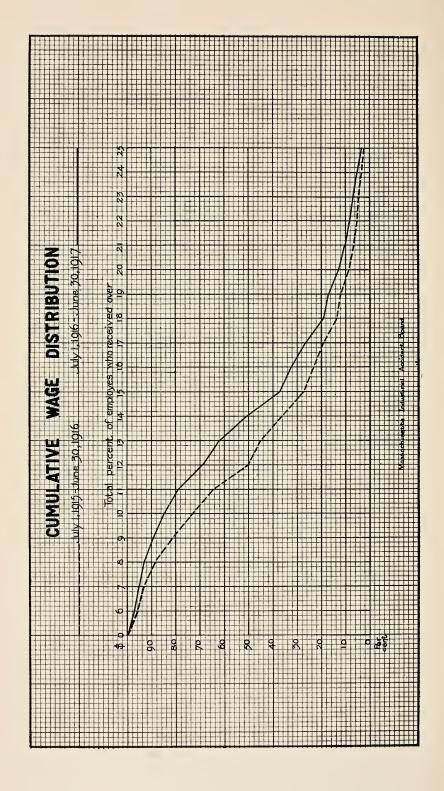
Distribution of Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. 1	Second Year.	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
	l,		4.570.)	0.007.)	0.010.)
\$6 and less,		5,171	4,579	2,627	2,018
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	16,620	3,268 13,907	3,040 12,847	1,849 7,516	1,356 5,290
\$7 01 to \$8 00,	J	5,468]	5,228]	3,040	1,916)
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	}	7,941	7,809	4,874	2,909
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		7,569	7,283	5,490	3,776
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8,471	8,072	5,996	4,383
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	53,377	12,668 57,176	12,748 56,078	9,670 41,777	8,299 43,752
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		4,670	4,410	3,330	5,104
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		8,075	7,843	6,052	8,650
\$14 01 to \$15 00,		7,782	7,913	6,365	10,631
\$15 01 to \$16 00,	1	3,792)	3,490)	2,594)	3,959 }
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		4,085	3,932	2,542	4,441
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	13,627	5,029 17,712	\$5,285 17,212	3,925 12,348	5,539 19,198
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1,612	1,556	1,108	1,979
\$19 01 to \$20 00,		3,194	2,949	2,179	3,280
\$20 01 to \$21 00,	1	1,807)	1,833)	1,411)	2,043
		1,022	1,139	938	1,610
		496	523	468	997
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	6,070	7,587	8,460	6,076	10,068
\$23 01 to \$24 00,		842	856	685	1,234
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		1,272	1,438	769	1,340
Over \$25,]	2,148	2,671	1,805 }	2,844)
Totals,	89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.





Although these figures are of value for the purpose of giving the actual frequency of cases, the trend of conditions can be better understood on the basis of the figures which appear in the next group.

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases by Wage Groups. — The following table is based on the foregoing tabulation, and gives the percentage distribution of non-fatal injuries by wage groups:—

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups.

WAGE GROUPS.	First Year. 1	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
\$6 and less,	1	5.4)	4.9)	3.9)	2.6)
\$6 01 to \$7 00,	18.5	3.4 14.4	3.2 13.6	2.7 11.1	1.7 6.7
\$7 01 to \$8 00,	}	5.6	5.5	4.5	2.4
\$8 01 to \$9 00,	h	8.3)	8.2)	7.2	3.7)
\$9 01 to \$10 00,		7.9	7.7	8.1	4.8
\$10 01 to \$11 00,		8.8	8.5	8.9	5.6
\$11 01 to \$12 00,	59.5	13.1 59.4	13.5 59.3	14.3 61.7	10.6 55.8
\$12 01 to \$13 00,		4.8	4.7	4.9	6.5
\$13 01 to \$14 00,		8.4	8.3	8.9	11.0
\$14 01 to \$15 00,	}	8.1	8.4	9.4	13.6
\$15 01 to \$16 00,	1	3.9)	3.7)	3.8)	5.1
\$16 01 to \$17 00,		4.2	4.2	3.8	5.7
\$17 01 to \$18 00,	15.2	5.2 18.3	. 5.6 18.2	5.8 18.2	7.1 24.6
\$18 01 to \$19 00,		1.7	1.6	1.6	2.5
\$19 01 to \$20 00,		3.3	3.1	3.2	4.2
\$20 01 to \$21 00,	1	1.9)	1.9)	2.1)	2.6)
\$21 01 to \$22 00,		1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1
\$22 01 to \$23 00,	6.8	.5	.6	.7	1.3
\$23 01 to \$24 00,	0.8	.9 7.9	.9 8.9	1.0 9.0	1.6
\$24 01 to \$25 00,		1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7
Over \$25 00,		2.2	2.8	2.7	3.6
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

General examination of these figures shows that under the experience in the wage period \$8 and less the relative distribution of cases for each year has decreased. This tendency is most strongly marked, however, in the fifth year. In the

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

group \$8.01 to \$15 the relative distributions have been approximately uniform, with the exception of the fifth year, in which there was a tendency to decrease. In the group \$15.01 to \$20 the distributions for the second, third and fourth years were about the same, with a distinctly greater proportion of cases in this wage group for the fifth year. In the group over \$20 for each year there has been a slightly higher proportion of cases than in the preceding year or years. This is especially true in the fifth year, in which the increase was greater.

Comparison of the fourth and fifth years by the more detailed wage groups shows that the cases of injury were relatively more numerous in the fourth year for each wage period up to and including \$12 per week. For each wage group after this the frequency was greater in the fifth year. In the fourth year 49.6 per cent. of the cases fell in wage groups up to and including \$12 per week; for the fifth year in the same groups only 31.4 per cent. of the cases are found. In wage groups over \$12 per week, in the fourth year 50.4 per cent. of the cases occurred, and in the fifth year, 68.6 per cent. In the second. third, fourth and probably the first years the greatest relative frequency of injuries fell in the wage group \$11.01 to \$12. In the fifth year the point of greatest relative density was in the group \$14.01 to \$15, with other marked peaks at \$13.01 to \$14, and at \$11.01 to \$12. In the two groups combined, \$13.01 to \$15, in the fifth year occurred 24.6 per cent. of the cases. Other changes represent a general upward sliding of wage levels in the fifth year as compared with each of the preceding years.

G. Basis of Wage Payments.

Under this section the distribution of non-fatal injuries is based on the manner of wage payments; that is to indicate whether the employees were time or piece workers.

1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases of Piece and Time Workers. — The next table covers the number of piece and time workers injured each year. For the first three years the experience includes all non-fatal reported injuries, and for the fourth and fifth years, tabulatable non-fatal injuries.

Basis of Wage	Payments	in Cases of	of Non-fatal	Injury.
---------------	-----------------	-------------	--------------	---------

	G	ROUP			First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Time workers,					76,482	80,828	82,296	57,617	67,848
Piece workers,					13,212	15,554	12,301	10,100	10,460
Totals, ~					89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The following table is based on the figures of the preceding table, and gives the percentage distribution of piece and time workers: —

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Basis of Wage Payments.

GROUP.							First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Time workers,							85.3	83.9	87.0	85.1	86.7
Piece workers,							14.7	16.1	13.0	14.9	13.3
Totals, .							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From these figures it is seen that time workers who receive injuries constitute from 83.9 to 87 per cent. of the cases in the different years for which the experience is tabulated.

H. Sex.

Information is given below with reference to the frequency of non-fatal injuries sustained by males and females. In the first, second and third years this covers reported injuries, and in the fourth and fifth years includes only the tabulatable injuries.

1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Sex. — The following table gives the number of males and females each year who received non-fatal injuries of the nature tabulated in the different periods as previously explained: —

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

Distribution	of	Non-fatal	Cases	by	Sex.
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	Group.						First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Male, .							82,154	87,609	86,089	62,250	71,487
Female,							7,540	8,773	8,508	5,467	6,821
Totals,							89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — The relative proportion of males and females injured each year on the basis of the foregoing figures is given in the next table.

Percentage Distribution of Non-fatal Cases by Sex.

	G	ROUF	٠.		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. 2
Male, .					91.6	90.9	91.0	91.9	91.3
Female,					8.4	9.1	9.0	8.1	8.7
Totals,					100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated by these figures in the different years the proportion of males injured has ranged from 90 to 91.1 per cent. of the total injuries tabulated.

I. Age.

The age periods into which those injured are classified are considered under this heading for non-fatal cases.

1. Number of Reported and Tabulatable Cases by Age Periods. — The actual number of cases according to age periods is given in the following table. This includes non-fatal reported injuries for the first, second and third years, and tabulatable non-fatal injuries for the fourth and fifth years.

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

		Age	(YEA	rs).		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. 2
Under 16,						2,286	1,525	870	855	1,416
16 to 20,						14,285	14,210	12,630	8,599	10,455
21 to 29,						31,894	35,678	35,012	24,152	26,615
30 to 39,						21,105	23,054	23,287	16,388	18,577
40 to 49,						12,269	13,546	14,090	10,507	12,303
50 to 59,						5,876	6,114	6,273	5,242	6,431
60 and ove	r,					1,979	2,255	2,435	1,974	2,511
Totals,						89,694	96,382	94,597	67,717	78,308

Frequency of Non-fatal Cases by Age Groups.

Taking the experience for the fifth year it is seen that the highest number of cases occurred in the age period, 21 to 29, in which there were 26,615 non-fatal tabulatable injuries. This group is followed in order of frequency by the periods 30 to 39 and 40 to 49, with 18,577 and 12,303 cases, respectively. These are obviously the years in which the greatest number of employees were to be found working, and consequently there is a greater exposure to injury in these age periods.

2. Percentage Distribution of Cases. — Under this section is shown for each of the five years the percentage distribution of non-fatal cases by age groups. This information is based on the figures of the preceding table.

Percentage	Distribution	of	$Non ext{-}fatal$	Cases	by	Age	Groups.
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		Age	(Yea	rs).		First Year. 1	Second Year. 1	Third Year. 1	Fourth Year. ²	Fifth Year. ²
Under 16,						2.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.8
16 to 20,						15.9	14.8	13.4	12.7	13.4
21 to 29,						35.6	37.0	37.0	35.7	34.0
30 to 39,						23.5	23.9	24.6	24.2	23.7
40 to 49,						13.7	14.1	14.9	15.5	15.7
50 to 59,	. `					6.6	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.2
60 and over	r,					2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2
Totals,			٠			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ This column includes reported injuries.

² This column contains tabulatable injuries only.

As shown by these figures the relative distribution of cases by age periods, although subject to some fluctuations, is fairly uniform in the corresponding age periods in the different years. Obviously some fluctuations must be expected, but the figures do not indicate reasons for any minor variations other than the general assumption that probably this is due to chance, or possibly to changes in the number of employees of certain ages working in the course of each year.

J. Insurance Transactions.

Under this heading facts are considered with reference to the payment of compensation and the number of cases in which benefits have been paid. These figures are based on returns made by the insurance companies in the different periods that have been tabulated.

1. Payments made and Estimated Payments to be made. — The following table gives the combined payments made and estimated to be made on account of the injuries which occurred in the five years for which the experience has been compiled. The payments are divided so as to show the cost of medical attention, fatal cases and non-fatal cases.

Payments and Estimated Outstanding Payments.
[Combined experience reported by insurance companies.]

Type of Benefit,	July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.	July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.	July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.	July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.
Medical payments, .	\$414,195 42	\$556,250 45	\$587,769 99	\$834,804 52	\$1,053,303 72
Fatal,	395,541 89	578,705 75	748,493 57	885,040 48	880,656 10
Non-fatal,	867,643 51	1,486,796 71	1,502,185 43	2,367,106 49	2,446,906 37
Totals,	\$1,677,380 82	\$2,621,752 91	\$2,838,448 99	\$4,086,951 49	\$4,380,866 19

Recapitulation.

Type of Benefit.												Total Payments.		
Medical pay	mei	nts,												\$3,446,324 10
Fatal, .														3,488,437 79
Non-fatal,														8,670,638 51
Total,														\$15,605,400 40

COMPARATIVE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

JULY 1 1912 - JUNE 30 1917

1912 -13	\$1,677,381
1913-14	\$2,621,753
1914-15	\$2.838,449
1915-16	\$4,086,951
1916-17	\$4,380,866
	Medical Compensation Compensation Fatal Non-fatal

Mossachusetts Industrial Accident Board



The total payments made and estimated to be made on account of injuries which occurred in the first year of the act amounted to \$1,677,380.82; in the following year payments on account of injuries of that period amounted to \$2,621,752.91; the difference in these totals represents an increase of 56.3 per cent. In the third year the total payments were \$2,838,448.99, representing an increase over the second year of 8.3 per cent. In the fourth year payments of \$4,086,951.49 show an increase, as compared with the preceding year, which amounted to 44 per cent. In the fifth year payments were \$4,380,866.19, an increase over the fourth year of 7.2 per cent.

Taking each type of payment separately, that is, medical, fatal and non-fatal for the different years, the percentage changes of each in the different years as compared with the preceding periods are as follows:—

36.31.3.70					
Medical Paym	ents.			Pe	r Cent.
Increase in second year over first year,					34.3
Increase in third year over second year,					5.7
Increase in fourth year over third year,					42.0
Increase in fifth year over fourth year,				26.2	
Fatal Payme	nts.				
Increase in second year over first year,					46.3
Increase in third year over second year,					29.3
Increase in fourth year over third year,					18.2
Decrease in fifth year over fourth year,					.5
Non-fatal Payr	nents	•			
Increase in second year over first year,					71.4
Increase in third year over second year,					1.0
Increase in fourth year over third year,					57.6
Increase in fifth year over fourth year,					3.0

From these figures it is seen that the largest percentage increase in any one type of payment occurred in non-fatal cases in the second year; there was, also, an appreciable increase in this group in the fourth year as compared with the third year. Medical payments increased most in the fourth year over the third year, with 42 per cent. In fatal cases the largest increase occurred in the second year, with 46.3 per cent. In the fifth

year the largest increase in the three groups of payments occurred under medical payments. In this year the medical cost was 26.2 per cent. greater than the cost in the fourth year.

Reverting to the table which shows the amount of losses incurred each year on account of medical payments, fatal and non-fatal cases the next table, based thereon, gives the proportional costs of the different kinds of benefits in the different years.

Percentage Distribution of Payments and Estimated Outstanding Payments.

Type of Benefit.						First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	
Medical pay	me	nts,					24.7	21.2	20.7	20.4	24.0
Fatal, .							23.6	22.1	26.4	21.7	20.1
Non-fatal,							51.7	56.7	52.9	57.9	55.9
Totals,							100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From this table the fact is indicated that medical payments were relative to total payments, approximately level in the second, third and fourth years of the act, and represented a lower proportion than in the first year. In the fifth year as compared with total payments the ratio of medical expenses was more nearly the same as in the first year. Payments on account of fatal cases ranged from 20.1 per cent. of total payments in the fifth year to 26.4 per cent. in the third year. Nonfatal case payments were proportionately lowest in the first year and highest in the fourth year. Based on the combined experience for the five years the proportion of total payments divided among medical costs, fatal cases and non-fatal cases is indicated in the following table:—

Percentage Distribution of Combined Payments by Type of Benefit, July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1917.

Type of Benefit.												Per Cent	
Medical payments,										,			22.1
Fatal case payments,													22.4
Non-fatal case paymer	ıts,											.	55.5
Total,												.	100.0

The extent to which the percentage distributions for the individual years vary from the percentage distributions based on the combined experience for the five years is indicated by comparison of this table with the preceding tabulation. In the second, third and fourth years the proportion of medical payments was lower than for the combined experience, but higher in the first and fifth years. In payments on account of fatal cases the percentage rates were lower in the second, fourth and fifth years, and higher in the first and third years. Payments on account of non-fatal cases as compared with total payments were higher in the second, fourth and fifth years, and below the ratio for the five-year period combined, in the first and third years.

The loss experience may be considered in another manner by taking the average cost per benefit case for the different groups of payments. The following table gives this information for the various years under consideration:—

Average Cost per Benefit Case.

	TY	PE O	F PA	YMEN	T.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Medical,							\$11 04	\$9 79	\$9 36	\$9 32	\$10 0 9
Fatal,							1,368 65	1,780 63	2,970 21	2,603 06	2,630 74
Non-fatal,							58 65	87 27	91 65	85 44	69 60
Totals,							\$40 53	\$43 58	\$43 38	\$43 56	\$3 8 9 8

The figures in the foregoing table are compiled for the separate types of payments by applying to the cost of the respective kinds of benefits the number of cases which received the kind of benefits specified. The average cost per case for total payments is based on the total expenditures, paid and estimated outstanding, and the total number of benefit cases. Opposite medical payments the averages for the different years are seen to be fairly uniform in the different periods, with a slightly higher cost per case in the first and fifth years. The average cost per fatal case has tended to increase in the first three years, and in the fourth and fifth years has decreased slightly, although obviously payments will fluctuate somewhat from year to year, based on the conditions of the individual cases. For the first three years the average cost per non-fatal case in-

creased from \$58.66 to \$87.27 to \$91.65. In the fourth year there was a decrease to \$85.44, and in the fifth year a still further decrease to \$69.60. Although the reason for this decrease is not altogether clear, it may possibly be that industrial conditions are in part responsible. Under conditions in the labor market there has been more opportunity for obtaining work, and wages, also, have been higher, so that the incentive for returning to work has been much stronger.

2. Number and Type of Benefit Cases. — The next table shows the number of benefit cases reported by insurance companies in the different years.

Type of Benef	T.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Non-fatal: —							
Medical service only, .			26,303	42,798	48,796	65,779	76,904
Compensation only, .			3,571	3,008	2,372	3,887	7,703
Medical and compensation	, .		11,220	14,029	14,018	23,819	27,453
Fatal: —							
Total dependency,			213	219	174	239	239
Partial dependency, .			31	69	38	53	55
No dependency,			45	37	40	48	43
Totals,			41,383	60,160	65,438	93,825	112,397

This table gives the number of cases in which the different kinds of payments were made. The figures indicate an increasing total number of cases in each year. Taking the figures for the individual types of payments, it is found that for medical payments there has been an increase in each year over the preceding. In terms of per cents., the increase each year as compared with the period immediately preceding has been, respectively, 62.7 per cent., 14 per cent., 34.8 per cent. and 16.9 per cent. Non-fatal cases in which medical attention and compensation were provided in the second year increased over the number for the first year by 25 per cent.; in the third year there was a decrease that was negligible in terms of per cents.; in the fourth year the increase over the third was 69.9 per cent.; and in the fifth year the increase over the fourth was 15.2 per cent. Non-fatal cases in which medical benefits were not pro-

vided, but in which compensation was paid, decreased in the second year of the act, as compared with the number in the first year, by 15.8 per cent. In the third year there was a decrease over the second year amounting to 21.1 per cent. In the fourth and fifth years there were increases over the preceding periods which amounted, respectively, to 63.9 and 98.1 per cent.

The next table gives the percentage distribution of cases in each year according to the relative number of cases which received the different kinds of benefits. These figures are based on the data given in the preceding table.

Percentage Distribution of Benefit Cases by Type of Payments.

Type of Benefi	т.		First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Non-fatal: —							
Medical service only, .			63.56	71.14	74.57	70.11	68.42
Compensation only, .			8.63	5.00	3.62	4.14	6.85
Medical and compensation,			27.11	23.32	21.42	25.39	24.43
Fatal: —							
Total dependency,			.51	.36	.27	.25	.21
Partial dependency, .			.08	.12	.06	.06	.05
No dependency,			.11	.06	.06	.05	.04
Totals,			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From these figures it is seen that the largest proportion of benefit cases each year is in the group in which medical services only were provided. In the first year such cases constituted about 64 per cent. of all cases. The third year had the highest relative proportion of such cases, with about 75 per cent. In the fourth and fifth years the per cents. were 70 and 68, respectively. The relative number of cases in which only compensation was paid decreased from approximately 9 per cent. in the first year to about 4 per cent. in the third year. In the fourth and fifth years the proportions increased, with about 7 per cent. of such cases in the fifth year. Cases in which both medical treatment and compensation were provided decreased from about 27 per cent. in the first year to 21 per cent. in the third year. In the fourth year the proportion of such cases was 25 per cent., and in the fifth year, 24 per cent.

THE BENEFITS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Under the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act in Massachusetts experience has shown that the law has been of great benefit to employees and to their employers, and that there has been, in general, widespread satisfaction with the principles of the act as compared with the former system of employers' liability. Prior to July 1, 1912, when the Compensation Act became a law, the workman injured in industry, in a large percentage of cases, was without any legal claim for the loss of his wages, his doctor's bills and his suffering. Either he bore the entire burden, or, if his wages were small and his opportunities for saving were thereby limited, he often found himself and his family entirely dependent upon the kindness and perhaps charity of the community in which he lived.

The enactment of this law was a recognition of the fact that the burden of industrial injuries should not be borne entirely by the workmen, or even by the community at large, but should be charged up in part to industry. In no community, however, either in this country or abroad, has the law gone so far as to say that the workmen should bear no portion of the burden. For example, in Massachusetts under the law as at present in effect, there is the provision that compensation shall not be payable unless the employee is disabled for a period of ten days, and then weekly payments shall not be in excess of two-thirds of the average wages.

Undoubtedly the limitations placed upon payments have been influenced, also, by other factors. For both employees and employers the prevention of injuries is more important than the payment of compensation; persons able to perform work are more desirable than those who, through injury, are forced into the ranks of the non-producers. Employers would welcome a state of affairs where only non-preventable injuries occurred, and doubtless would gladly pay full wages for all lost time if such elimination of injuries could be assured. By the same token a general reduction in the number of injuries will furnish the strongest argument in favor of increasing the benefits provided by the Compensation Act.

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Briefly stated, the various types of payments provided under the law are indicated below.

In all cases of injury which require medical attendance, reasonable medical bills are paid for the first two weeks after the injury, or, if the employee is not immediately incapacitated, then for a period of two weeks from the time when incapacity began. This medical attendance may be furnished by the employee's own physician if he so desires. Furthermore, in unusual cases medical bills are payable for a period longer than two weeks, if the insurer agrees to assume such expense, or if the Industrial Accident Board so rules after formal hearing and decision.

If incapacity for performing work extends for a period of ten days, then weekly compensation dates from the eleventh day following the injury. Such payments may continue while the incapacity for work is total for a period not longer than five hundred weeks, providing aggregate payments do not exceed \$4,000.

Compensation is payable at the rate of two-thirds of the regular weekly wages during the time when no work can be done. These payments, however, may not be less than \$4 nor more than \$14 per week.

If the injury is such that the employee can do some work, but is unable to earn as much as before the injury, compensation is payable on account of partial incapacity at the rate of two-thirds of the difference between the wages before the injury and what the employee is able to earn upon his return to work. In no case, however, may these payments be more than \$10 per week. In connection with the payment of compensation on account of partial incapacity it should be noted that it is the duty of the employee under the law to do such work as his condition warrants, although the work may be of a different kind from the regular occupation, and must necessarily, to entitle the employee to partial compensation, be for a smaller amount of weekly pay.

If portions of fingers, toes, feet and hands are amputated or rendered "permanently incapable of use," additional, sometimes called specific, compensation is due at the same rate as

¹ On injuries which occurred on or after April 26, 1918, the minimum weekly compensation on account of total disability is \$5.

for total disability, except that payments may be not more than \$10 per week, instead of \$14, and not less than \$4 per week. The periods for which such additional payments are due range from twelve weeks for the amputation of a finger joint to fifty weeks for the amputation of one hand or foot, or for the permanent incapacity of these members. If an injury causes the reduction of the employee's vision in either eye to one-tenth of normal with glasses, additional compensation is due for a period of fifty weeks; for the same reduction in vision of both eyes additional compensation is due for a period of one hundred weeks. This is "in addition to all other compensation," that is, in addition to the amount due for inability to earn full wages, or to earn any wages.

If death results from the injury, benefits are payable in accordance with the facts on the question of dependency. To be entitled to weekly compensation, a person who survives must have been dependent in whole or in part upon the earnings of the deceased for support at the time of the injury and death, and also must have been a member of the employee's family or next of kin. If there is no dependency, as just defined, a burial benefit in an amount not to exceed \$100 is provided.

If there is dependency, as explained above, compensation is paid on the basis determined by the extent of dependency. If dependency is total, compensation is due at the rate of two-thirds of the average weekly wages of the deceased, but not less than \$4 nor more than \$10 per week. These benefits may extend for a period not to exceed five hundred weeks, or until such time as weekly payments equal \$4,000.

If dependency is partial, weekly compensation is payable at a rate equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of the injury. In no case, however, may payments on account of partial dependency exceed \$10 per week.

Furthermore, in all cases in which there is dependency, funeral expenses in an amount not to exceed \$100 are payable, but the amount so paid to that extent diminishes the compensation payable weekly. (Surviving dependents of fa-

tally injured employees may obtain advice as to their rights under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act by making inquiry, either by mail or in person, at the office of the Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House, Boston, Mass.)

The act also provides that when minors and others who come within the scope of chapter 236, General Acts of 1915, receive injuries, their compensation rights may be determined as indicated by the following language of this chapter, which reads in part:—

If it is established that the injured employee was of *such age and experience* when injured that, under natural conditions his wages would be expected to increase, that fact may be taken into consideration in determining his weekly wages.

The increase of wages to which weight may be given is that which might have been expected from the particular employer in conducting his industry "under natural conditions."

In addition to being familiar in general with the benefits provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is advisable also that employees and employers be familiar with certain other general provisions of the act with reference to procedure and administration. The employee upon receiving an injury, no matter how slight this may be, should immediately tell his foreman, superintendent or employer all about the injury, - when it happened, where it happened and how it happened. It is not sufficient that a fellow employee know about the injury; his employer must be told of it. If the employer, superintendent or foreman has not received a written notice of the injury, or if he has no knowledge of the injury as soon after its occurrence as it is practicable for this information to be given to him, then any right to benefits which the employee may have under the act will be lost. The surest and best way, and the way called for by the law, is to hand to the employer or to send to him by registered mail a written statement of when, where and how the injury occurred. This may be done by some one in his behalf as well as by himself.

Thereafter, if compensation to which the employee may be entitled is not received, or if he has any doubt about any fea-

ture of his case, he may write to the Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House, Boston, Mass., and he will be advised fully as to his rights and what he should receive. Furthermore, if need be, a conference for the purpose of having any difficulties adjusted if possible will be arranged between a member of the Industrial Accident Board, a representative of the insurance company and the person making claim for compensation. At such conference it is the duty as well as the desire of the member of the Accident Board to see that all the employee's rights are protected, and to make certain that he is properly advised as to what course to pursue.

When an employee receives an injury it is the duty of the employer to make a report thereof upon the form approved by the Board, within a period of forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the injury, and to file this report with the Industrial Accident Board. There is provided a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$50 for failure to report injuries, as indicated above. Also a similar report should be sent to the insurance carrier. The Supreme Judicial Court stated recently in Solomon Brown's Case, with reference to the duty of the employer to make a report of the injury, as follows:—

By section 18, Part III. of the Workmen's Compensation Act it is the duty of the employer to "keep a record of all injuries," and "within forty-eight hours . . . after the occurrence of the injury a report thereof should be made in writing to the Industrial Accident Board." The duty of the employer under this section is to make an investigation, find out the facts and to "keep a record of" the facts, and having found out what the facts are, then within forty-eight hours make a report thereof to the Industrial Accident Board. The employer's duty is not only to make a report of claim of injuries, but to find out and report the facts of each injury.

It is the duty of the *insurance carrier* to furnish the benefits enumerated in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Any failure on the part of the insurer so to do should be brought immediately to the attention of the Industrial Accident Board by the employer and employee, so that all matters which are in dispute may be promptly adjusted or adjudicated.

The Industrial Accident Board has been constituted by law to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that in general, if advice on any question under the law is desired, there should be no hesitancy either in calling at the office of the Board or in writing. The safe course is to write immediately in order that possibly valuable rights may not be lost through unnecessary delay.

DISCONTINUANCE OF COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 4, PART II.

On Jan. 1, 1917, an important amendment to the Compensation Act became effective with reference to the continuance or discontinuance of weekly compensation payments. The part of the section referring to this subject reads as follows:—

When compensation shall have begun, it shall not be discontinued except with the written assent of the employee or the approval of the board, or a member thereof: provided, however, that such compensation shall be paid in accordance with section ten of Part II. of said chapter seven hundred and fifty-one, as amended by section five of chapter seven hundred and eight of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, if the employee in fact earns wages at any time after the original agreement is filed.

Prior to the passage of this amendment, when an insurance company considered that an employee was no longer disabled, or that it should no longer pay compensation, it was necessary simply to stop payments. Then unless the insurer, after complaint had been made to the Board, voluntarily renewed the payment of compensation the only recourse of the employee was to ask for a hearing, wait until a date could be assigned, the evidence heard and a decision rendered. With the number of hearings at that time ahead on the docket this operated as a distinct hardship on the employee, and, to the extent to which employees were delayed unreasonably or unjustly in receiving the benefits provided by the act, nullified proportionately the intent of the act. Furthermore, the power thus to discontinue compensation payments without authorization acted as a handicap in keeping control of cases, and often left the Board in ignorance of the status of these cases until such time as complaint was received from the employee or somebody in his be-The lack of check against summary discontinuance of compensation, even in cases when the insurer was justified in stopping payments in so far as the question of disability was concerned, was the sort of condition to engender lack of understanding and dissatisfaction on the part of employees and employers. The mere fact that insurance companies are often unjustly viewed with suspicion would tend to set up a spirit of antagonism on the part of an employee when a suggestion was made to him that he should try to perform some work in accordance with the intent of the law. Furthermore, if upon his first refusal to make the attempt, perhaps spoken hastily, the insurance company should forthwith stop payments, then there would be ground for a mutual dispute that might otherwise well have been avoided.

Under the law as amended, with respect to the discontinuance of compensation payments the procedure is limited in general to one of three courses dependent upon the circumstances of the case. In a clear case, in which there is no dispute on either side, when the employee is able to return to work he does so, the insurer makes final payment, and the employee signs the settlement receipt which is subject to the approval of the Board as required by the provisions of the act. If the insurer considers that an employee is able to return to work, and the employee refuses to sign a settlement receipt or to give written assent to the discontinuance of compensation payments, then the insurer under the law, before payments may be stopped, must make application to the Board for an approval of the discontinuance of compensation payments. If this application is approved, then payments are stopped, but the employee is not prejudiced thereby from having his further rights determined at a formal hearing. If the application is disapproved then the insurer must continue to make the payments, and in turn has the right to ask for a formal hearing if there is disagreement with the informal action taken by the Board. The other course of procedure for which provision is made in the section of law under discussion is that if the employee as a matter of fact earns wages, then he shall be paid compensation as provided under section 10, Part II. That is, if he returns to work at less wages than he earned at the time of the injury, the insurer may reduce his compensation from the amount payable for total incapacity to the amount which represents twothirds of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and what the employee subsequently is able to earn. From the Board's point of view, in addition, although this is not stated specifically in the section quoted at the beginning of the chapter, if the employee returns to work at full wages, and does not give written assent to the discontinuance of compensation, the insurer is permitted to stop payments as if the employee had actually signed releases, providing the insurer notifies the Board.

The general procedure followed in administering this section of the act may well be outlined at this point. Obviously, since the insurer may not itself stop compensation without the written assent of the employee except as stated above, in those cases in which the insurer feels that payments are no longer due there should be prompt action taken by the Board in order that payments may not be forced beyond the point due within the meaning and spirit of the act. The Board endeavors to take prompt action upon every application as soon as received. In doing this, however, the rights of the employee are not forgotten, and if the case is one which upon the records appears to require impartial examination, investigation or conference, arrangements to this end are made as promptly as possible. If the insurance company at the time of paying compensation for a particular week requests discontinuance in a case in which it feels that payment will not be due beyond the next week, the Board is given ample time, then, in which to take such steps as may be necessary for deciding whether or not compensation should be discontinued. If, however, the insurer allows the next payment day to arrive before sending in its application for discontinuance of compensation payments, it is obvious that, unless the records are absolutely clear as to the merits of the case, the Board will not be able to act in sufficient time to prevent the insurance company making the payment beyond what otherwise would not have been necessary if action had been taken a week earlier. In such cases if the discontinuance of compensation payments is approved the informal order usually goes into effect upon the day when made.

The procedure in various typical cases is practically as follows:—

Upon the receipt of the application for discontinuance of compensation payments, if the records in the case are clear that payments should be discontinued or that they should not be, action is taken upon the application forthwith, and this is approved or disapproved according to the facts.

If the case is one in which the insurance company stated as a ground for discontinuance of compensation payments that the employee has refused work which he should be able to perform, it is generally the practice of the Board to send an inspector to see the employee, take him to the place of employment, and make a report to the Board on the question as to whether the work provided is such as the employee might reasonably be expected to perform. In this way it often happens that an employee returns to work voluntarily, when the situation is properly explained to him that his return to work will not prejudice his rights to have the case reopened at a later date if subsequently there should be a recurrence of disability.

There are other cases in which, although there may be medical records on file, the Board does not wish to act upon these without some confirmatory evidence based on an impartial examination. In cases of this nature impartial examinations are arranged and the requests made that reports be filed promptly.

Based on the impartial physician's report the application to discontinue payments is either approved or disapproved. In some cases, however, before doing this it is necessary to arrange a conference, at which time the facts of the case taken in conjunction with the medical record are considered. On the basis of such conference it is often possible to reach an agreement by which the employee is given an opportunity to find suitable work, or in which, if the facts warrant, the insurer agrees that payments should continue without action being taken at that time on the application for discontinuance of payments.

At times, however, questions have been raised on miscellaneous grounds which fall outside the general types described above. For example, the Board has been requested to approve a discontinuance application on the ground that a widow had remarried. This was a fatal case in which the legal liability had been established, and the point raised by the insurer was one for legal decision if the contention was to be pressed. In the Board's opinion, based on the provisions of the law, there was no legal basis for approving the discontinuance of payments for this reason. (This interpretation of the act has since been confirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Royal

D. Bott v. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.) other ground on which application has been made was on the general reason that the employee had left the Commonwealth. In a case of this sort the facts of the individual case would govern the action to be taken. If the employee has gone to another State, and there is no check or control to indicate whether or not he is working, the facts might be such as to warrant the discontinuance of compensation until such time as further information might be obtained. On the other hand, there are cases in which the nature of the injury and other factors are such that it is the assumption that the employees are still disabled, and therefore entitled to compensation until such time as facts may be presented to show otherwise. There are cases also in which there has been a finding by a member of the Board, or by the full Board, establishing the continuation of disability and the weekly payment of compensation on account of this condition, in which, however, the question of further incapacity is left open subject to review under section 12, Part III. of the act. In such cases, unless the record is exceedingly clear that incapacity has ceased, the usual procedure would be not to approve the application for discontinuance of payments, but to have the matter set down for review under section 12, Part III., as stated above.

From the point of view of the Industrial Accident Board this amendment to the act has had a salutary effect, and in the great majority of cases works out with justice to all parties concerned. The law as amended in this way has operated to control and stabilize the payment of compensation; has had the tendency to equalize the manner of making weekly payments between the various companies which transact workmen's compensation business in the Commonwealth; has furnished the Board with a valuable check on the condition of various cases open to payments; and, in general, has been accepted in the proper spirit and with understanding.

Below is given a brief summary of the experience under this amendment to show the number of cases which have required action by the Board or a member thereof, and, in general, the results obtained. Certain other subsidiary facts and figures which have interest in connection with the consideration of

such cases are also included. This information is based on the first thousand applications for the discontinuance of compensation payments received by the Board, and the experience covers approximately one year. As a general estimate the applications covered by this study number about 1,000 cases per 35,000 compensation cases, or 2.8 per cent. of compensation cases are of the kind in which insurance companies file applications for the discontinuance of compensation payments. In view of the period of time and the number of cases under consideration the need for making application to the Board for the discontinuance of payments is relatively small, and indicates that the amendment of the law in this respect works out smoothly.

The action taken on the applications is indicated by the fact that out of the 1,000 cases 589 were approved, that is, the insurance company was authorized to discontinue payments, and in 411 cases the applications were disapproved, or the insurers were advised that payments should continue. Based on these figures, in 58.9 per cent. of the applications permission to discontinue payments was authorized, and in 41.1 per cent. of the cases the applications were disapproved.

In 240 cases, or 24 per cent., before acting on the applications, the Board had impartial examinations made in order that medical opinion of this nature might be available to be used as a basis for decision. As a result of these examinations, in 135 cases the applications were approved and in 105 cases the applications were disapproved. Expressed in another manner, out of the 240 cases in which impartial examinations were deemed advisable, in approximately 56 per cent. of the cases the examination was followed by approval, and in 44 per cent. the examination resulted in disapproval.

In addition to these figures with reference to the number of applications received, and the action taken thereon, the speed of administration may well be considered. On each application filed for action information is required to show the date when the insurer made the last weekly payment. The difference in time between this date and the date when the Board receives the applications provides a measure of the efforts made by the insurance companies to have the applications filed sufficiently

soon for the Board to take action on the applications before another payment date arrives. The average number of days per case between the date of last payment and the receipt of the requests is 6.6 days. In those cases in which the insurer, in filing its application, plans for another weekly payment before receiving the Board's approval or disapproval, this length of time is not unreasonable. If, however, the insurer does not consider that payments should be made beyond the date of the last payment stated on the application, this period is altogether too long to enable the Board to take action before the arrival of another week.

The length of time elapsed before the Board acted finally on the insurer's request is measured by taking the difference between the date the application was received and the date of approval or disapproval. The average time per case in this respect was four days. In considering both of these averages the fact should be noted that many cases do not consume this time, and, on the other hand, in some cases, due to special circumstances, the period of time is much longer. In general, the Board acts promptly upon the receipt of applications, and these requests are given preference over all other mail in having the cases referred through for action. When, however, examinations, investigations or conferences are necessary, obviously more time is required before the applications are approved or disapproved. The effect of cases in which the time is longer is to make the average number of days per case longer.

SETTLEMENTS IN NOT-INSURED FATAL CASES.

In this chapter consideration is given to certain fatal cases in which the employees were not covered by insurance under the provisions of the Compensation Act. In the period between July 1, 1916, and June 30, 1917, there were 104 cases of this nature. This figure is 21.6 per cent. of the total number of fatal cases for that period. For the purpose of obtaining information to show the action taken in behalf of the dependents in the not-insured cases, as in previous years the Board has written letters to the surviving relatives of the employees, inviting them to furnish facts with reference to the amount of money paid in settlement of claims, and also with reference to the economic circumstances of the family. In many of these cases the dependents are resident in foreign countries, and for this reason, along with others, the Board has not received replies to the letters in all the cases. In the year here under discussion, namely, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, from among the 104 not-insured fatal cases replies to the letters were received in 39 cases, or 37.5 per cent. of the total.

The information obtained from those persons who made reply is tabulated in Table XVI., given in the Appendix of the report. The information appears under the following headings:—

Industry. Occupation.

Age.

Wage.

Amount Payable under the Act in Analogous Cases.

Dependents.

Settlement.

Financial Condition.

Under the columns Industry, Occupation, Age and Wage is given information for each case about the employee who received the injury. The amount payable under the act in analogous cases is stated for each case by applying the provisions of the compensation law to the facts of the case as if it were insured. Under Dependents, information is given to show whether there were any dependents, and if so the number and

family relation to the deceased. Under Settlement, facts are shown as to the amount when payments have been made, or, if adjustments have not been made, then the general status of the case. The column Financial Condition gives facts with reference to the economic circumstances of the family when such information is available.

Study of the figures indicates that the average age of the group of 39 cases is thirty-nine years. The average wage was \$20.83. In 28 of the cases in which returns were received, or approximately 72 per cent., the employees were working for steam railroads. In the remaining cases the employees worked in the following industries: telephone companies, farming, fishing, gas works, telephone manufacturing, express companies, machinery manufacturing and teaming.

In the cases in which information is available, settlements were made in 17. The following table shows the percentage of cases for each year of the act in which settlements were made:—

Percentage of Returns in which Settlements were made.

	YEA	R.					Per Cent.
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913,							48.8
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914,			. •			.	41.3
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915,							65.8
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916,							47.0
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917,							43.6

From this table the fact is to be noted that, with the exception of the second year, the relative number of cases in which settlements were made was lowest in the fifth year, with a percentage rate of 43.6; in the second year the proportion of such cases was 41.3 per cent. The highest relative number of settlements as compared with the number of cases on which returns were received is found in the third year, with a proportion of such cases represented by 65.8 per cent.

In the period July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, in the 17 cases in which settlements were made the total payments amounted to \$37,155. Thus for these cases the average payment per case

was \$2,185.59. In the preceding years the average settlements per case were, respectively, for the first, second, third and fourth years, \$701.42, \$478.46, \$1,266.20 and \$1,590.63. From these figures there is to be noted a tendency in the direction of increasing settlements in each year, with the exception of the second period, in which the amount was less than for the first year, and was lower than in any other period following.

In 20 cases no settlements had been made at the time of receiving the replies to the letters sent out to the dependents. In some of these cases the statements indicated merely that no settlements had been made, and in others that suit was pending or that the case was in the hands of an attorney. In 4 of these cases, although no payments had been accepted, settlements had been offered, the total of which amounted to \$7,750. This total is composed of the following amounts in the individual cases: \$500, \$1,500, \$2,750 and \$3,000. The average offer per case in this group was, therefore, \$1,937.50.

In the two remaining cases the information was given that satisfactory settlements had been made, but the amount was not given.

If the total group of 39 cases be taken, and the provisions of the compensation law applied thereto, there would be under the act, \$120,770, or an average per case of \$3,096.67. Counting those cases in which no settlements had been made, together with the cases in which there were settlements, the amount of money paid according to the statements filed with the Board amounted to \$37,155, compared with what would have been due under the act in the entire group of 39 cases, — \$120,777. This represents a difference of \$83,545 by which the payments were less than they would have been if all the cases had been insured under the compensation law. The settlements paid represent 30.7 per cent. of the amount due under the act in all the cases. This figure applies to the entire group, and thereby operates to make the percentage rate lower than if payments under the act were compared only in the cases in which the dependents received settlements. On this basis the amount due under the act would have been \$57,700, so that the percentage of payments was 64.9 per cent.

In the individual cases in which settlements were made, in

only three cases did the amount of the settlement exceed what would have been due under the act. In two cases in which the maximum of \$4,000 would have been payable under the act, the dependents received as settlements \$10,000 and \$8,500. In the third case, in which burial expenses under the act would have amounted to \$200, there was paid in settlement \$240. The following table gives the individual amounts paid as settlements and the amount that would have been due under the act:—

Comparison of Settlements and Amount due under the Compensation Act.

Амот	INT O	f Set	TLEA	IENT.	Amount due in Corresponding Cases under the Act.	Amour	NT OF	Set	rLEMI	ENT.	Amount due in Corresponding Cases under the Act.
\$10,000,					\$4,000	\$1,000,					\$4,000
8,500,					4,000	200,					4,000
3,200,					4,000	500,					3,500
2,500,					4,000	2,490,					2,500
1,500,					4,000	1,000,					2,500
1,500,					4,000	600,					2,500
1,275,				٠.	4,000	500,					2,500
1,150,					4,000	240,					200
1,000,					4,000	\$37,155,	•	•	•		\$57,700

In 11 of these cases under the act there would have been payable the maximum of \$4,000, and with two exceptions the amount actually paid was less. In those cases in which the payments were less the settlement nearest the maximum of \$4,000 was \$3,200; other settlements were less, ranging down to \$200. Other differences are indicated by the table, without need for further comment.

On the question of dependency within the meaning of the act there were 26 cases in which dependency was total; 7 cases in which dependency was partial; and 6 cases in which there were no dependents. In the cases of total dependency there were 74 dependents, and in the cases of partial dependency there were 15 dependents.

General inspection of the column that states the financial condition of the family, in Table XVI., indicates that in the majority of the cases the family circumstances were poor. The experience, in general, with reference to the not-insured fatal cases, not only in the period here under consideration, but also in previous years, points to the fact that there is no graded relation between the amount of settlements made, if any, and the dependency of the family. In most of the cases in which dependency is existent, either no settlement has been made or the amount is entirely inadequate to meet the needs of the family for more than relatively a very short period of time.



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STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries. — Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries.		Insured.	Not insured.	Common- law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and	Ice			
Harvesting.		445	30	-
Agriculture,	•	128	3	-
rorestry	•	95 33	4 1	-
Animal husbandry,	•	189	22	
Tot har volume,		103	22	
Extraction of Minerals.		287	1	-
Mining,		=	1	-
Mining,		287	-	-
		5,912	21	11
Building Trades. Building and hand trades,		5,912	21	1 11
	' '	0,012	~-	
Chemical and Allied Products.		1,073	3	1
Fertilizer makers,		106	-	-
Paint makers,		48	=	_
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	•	306 102	2	_
Soap makers,		511	ī	1
		311	•	
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.		535	-	_
Brick makers,		104	_	_
Potteries,		24	-	-
Tile makers,		14	-	-
Time coment and armount		67 125	-	-
Brick makers, Potteries, Tile makers, Glass makers, Glass makers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cutters,	•	201	Ξ	1 -
marbie and stone cutters,	•	201		
Clothing makers, Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,		323	4	-
Clothing makers,		218	2	-
Corset makers,		32	-	-
Hat makers (wool or felt),		25	2	-
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,		48	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.	- 1	1,964	11	l _
Relarios	!	420	1	_
Batter and cheese makers, Candy, Fish curers and packers, Flow end grain mile.		1	-	-
Candy,	.	341	-	-
Fish curers and packers,		133	-	-
		9 17	21	-
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers and preservers, Slaughter and packing houses,	. 1	613	9	_
Sugar makers and refiners.		162	_	_
Sugar makers and refiners,		268	1	_
Iron and Steel and their Products.	i	14,945	869	-
Agricultural implements,		115 688	6	-
Car and railroad shops		245	0	
Foundries and metal working.	: 1	7,869	848	_
Iron and steel mills,		614	-	-
Ship and boat building,		944	-	
Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,		95	1	-
Other from and steel workers,	•	4,375	14	-

Table I. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Continued.

Industries.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common- law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Leather and its Finished Products.	4,468	136	-
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	59 72	2	-
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers,	3,174	28 60	-
Shoes,	1,147	46	_
Tanneries,	1,147	40	-
Trunk makers,	1 20		i
Liquors and Beverages.	559	1	1
Breweries,	451	-	1
Distilleries,	11	-	-
Other liquor and beverage workers,	97	1	-
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	2,493	6	1
Box makers (wood),	536		i
Furniture.	650	1	_
Furniture,	235	2	-
Saw and planing mills,	179	1	-
Other woodworkers,	893	2	-
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	1,272	120	_
Brass mills,	334		-
Clock factories,	8	1	-
Copper factories,	63	-	-
Gold and silver workers,	84	-	-
Jewelry factories,	151 24	3	1 -
Lead and zinc factories,	75	31	_
Watch factories,	1 7	85	-
Brass and copper,	110	-	-
Other metal workers,	416	-	-
Danar	1,943	2	_
Box makers (paper),	228		
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	142	-	-
Paper mills,	1,359	1	-
Pulp mills,	23	-	-
Other papers,	191	1	_
Printing and Bookbinding.	592	9	* 1
Printing and publishing establishments,	592	9	1
	10.070	117	
Textiles.	12,072 245	11.] [
Carpet mills,	6,951	113	_
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	602		-
Hemp and jute mills,	221	-	-
Knitting mills,	361	-	-
Linen mills,	114		_
Print works	275	-	_
Rope and cordage factories,	184	-	-
Sail, awning and tent makers,	14	-	-
Silk mills	123	1 1	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	2,465 513	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 -
Not specified textile workers,		1 -	1
Miscellaneous Industries.	6,339	483	1
Broom and brush makers,	34	1	-
Button makers,	87 39	2	
Cigars, Electric light and power companies,	403		_
Electrical supplies,	2,291	9	-
Gas works,	329	195	-
Oil works,	16	074	_
Rubber factories,	1,361 20	274	
Straw workers,	5	_	-
Gas and electric companies	199	-	-
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical	800	1	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical	755	1	1
industries,	755	1	1
			!

Table I. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.

Industries.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common- law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Water Transportation. Water transportation,	1,132 1,132	312 312	Ξ
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers,	5,491	3,939	12
bridges, etc.,	1,770 168	165 2	4 2
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	1,981 1,572	27 200	5 1
	-	3,545	-
Express Companies.	282 282	568 568	1
Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone,	15 15	405 405	=
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	124 124	5 5	1 1
Banking and brokerage,	6,988 21	155	16
Insurance,	45	=	_
Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyards,	189 6.249	148	16
Stockyards,	27	_	12
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	288 169	1 6	-
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds),	281 281	39 39	-
Domestic and Personal Service. Occupations not in industries,	1,503 1,268	34 30	2 1
	235	4	1
Totals,	71,038	7,270	48

Table II. — Fatal Injuries. — Insured, Not Insured, Common-law Rights, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries,		Insured.	Not insured.	Common- law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ic	се			
Agriculture,	.	6	6 3	_
Forestry,		2 4	- 2	_
Ice harvesting,	$ \cdot $	_	ĩ	-
Extraction of Minerals.		7	-	1
Quarrying,		7	-	1
Building Trades. Building and hand trades,		64 64	-	1
Chemical and Allied Products.		11 2	· -	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,		9	= 1	=
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.		1	-	-
Lime, cement and gypsum,		1	-	-
Bakeries,		9 2	-	-
Candy,		1	-	I
Fish curers and packers,		1 5	Ξ	_
Iron and Steel and their Products.		38	2	_
Automobile factories,		3	=	-
Car and railroad shops,		11	ī	_
Iron and steel mills,	:	2 8 2	_	1 :
Wagons and carriages,		11	ī	-
Other iron and steel workers,			•	_
Shoes,		13 5	_	_
Tanneries,		8	-	-
Liquors and Beverages.		3 2	- 1	-
Breweries,		1		Ξ.
Lumber and its Remanufacture.		9	-	_
Box makers (wood),		$rac{1}{2}$	_	_
Pianos and organs,		1 2	-	-
Saw and planing mills,		3	_	=
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Ste Tin plate factories,	el.	1 1	= 1	-
Paper.		11	-	-
Box makers (paper),		1 9	-	_
Other papers,		ĭ	-	-
Printing and Bookbinding.		3	-	-
Printing and publishing establishments,	.	3	-	-
Carpet mills,		38 2	_	
Cotton mills,		13	-	-
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	:	4 1	_	_
Knitting mills,		1	-	-

Table II. — Fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.

Industries.	Insured.	Not insured.	Common- law Rights claimed by Employees whose Employers are insured.
m			
Textiles — Con. Rope and cordage factories,	2	_	_
Silk mills,	$\frac{2}{2}$	-	-
Silk mills,	12	- <i>.</i>	-
Not specified textile workers,	1	_	-
Miscellaneous Industries.	33	3	3
Broom and brush makers,	$\frac{2}{9}$	_	-
Electric light and power companies,	6	_	1 1
Electrical supplies,	š	2	_
Rubber factories,	6 3 2 3	1	-
Gas works, Rubber factories, Gas and electric companies, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	1	-	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical	1	_	1
industries,	7	-	-
Water Transportation.	8	2	_
Water transportation,	8	2	Ξ
			-
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers,	54	80	5
bridges, etc.,	20	1	2
Livery stables,	-	1	_
Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	16	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Street railways,	18	1 76	2
Steam ranroads,	_	10	_
Express Companies.	-	2	-
Express companies,	-	2	-
Telegraph and Telephone.	_	6	_
Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone,	_	6	_
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	1	-	-
Other persons in transportation,	1	-	_
Trade.	54	3	1
Real estate,	2	-	_
Wholesale and retail trade, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade.	48 1	3	1
Other persons in trade,	3	_	_
Professional Service	5		
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds),	5	Ξ	
	_		
Domestic and Personal Service.	8	-	-
Occupations not in industries,	8		_
Totals,	377	104	11

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

		Boiler Explosions.	1	11	1.1	111	1.1	111111	111
		Miscel- laneous.	1	11	1 1	1 1 1		#1111#	
		Re- placing Belt with Stick.	1	11	1 1	111		111111	1 1 1
		Struck by Break- ing Belt.		1 1	1 1	111	1.1	MIIMII	111
	BELTING.	Hooks or Fas- teners (not while shift- ing).	1	1.1	1 [111	1.1	111111	HH 1
CAUSE.		Contact with Running Belt (not while shift- ing).	ı	11	1 1	111		છ ાા∞≕લ	611
		Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shift-ing).		ı 1	1	111	11	411-10	111
		Shift- ing by Stick or Hand,	'	1 1	1 1	111	11	111111	111
		Assault, and Fight- ing.	1	1 1	1 1	111		[11111	111
		Asphyx- iation, Drown- ing, etc.	•	1.1	11	111	12	m m	111
		Ani- mals, In- sects, etc.	2	1=-	ထ က	61161	35	#1:11#	81
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice	Agriculture,	Animal husbandry,	Mining, Extraction of Minerals.	Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Products. Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Song makers, Other ofbemicals	Clay, Glass and Store Products. Brick makers, Potteries, st.

1 1 1	1	11111	111111111	819111119	11111
111	ı	111	m -	27 1 16 16 1	# 1 - E - 1
111	1	11111	1 (11111111	4111-1111	
1 1 1	1	11111	च्या (छ) । । । छ।	9 H	6 1000
1 1 1	1	चाचगा।।	811111111111111111111111111111111111111	113 112 113 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	20
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1 1 1	1	1111	10 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00 41 41	6
1 1 1	1	11111	#11#111111 %	w	H111H1
11	1	11111	38 177 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	p= 44 00	9 4
Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and gypsum,	Marble and stone cutters,	Clothing makers, Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers, Candy. Candy. Fish currers and packers, Four and grain mills. Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, Sugar makers and refiners. Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricolural implements, Automobile factories. Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Iron and steel mills, Wagous and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers. Loather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes. Tanneries.

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

			Boiler Explosions.	1111 111111 111111111	. 411
			Miscel- laneous.		10 1
			Re- placing Belt with Stick,		11
			Struck by Break- ing Belt.	1111 900011-1	
·		BELTING.	Hooks or Fas- teners (not while shift- ing).	1111 8111118 #11111111	1 == 1
	CAUSE.		Contact with Running Belt (not while shift- ing).	1111 1-14-14-0 00011011111-	41-
			Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shift- ing).	संला प्राापिक लागा।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।।	1 91 1
			Shift- ing by Stick or Hand.	ଟାଳୀ ଡ ାରୀଳା ର ରୀ	ı ∞ı
			Assault and Fight- ing.	IIII Nelle ellilile	1 1 1
			Asphyx- iation, Drown- ing, etc.		1 1 1
			Ani- mals, In- sects, etc.	<u>ଅଟମ । ଅ</u> ନ୍ତମ୍ୟତ	1 1 1
			INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers, Other liquor and beverage workers, Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood, Furnitue. Finos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers, Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Brass mills, Clock factories, Copper factories, Copper factories, Jewelty factories, Lead and zinc factories, In-plate factories, Match facto	Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,

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Paper mills, Pulp mills, Pulp mills, Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments, Cortoor mills, Cortoor mills, Cortoor mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Linea mills, Print works, Wolden and versted mills, Not specified textile workers, Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Button makers, Bitton makers, Button makers, Cigars, Cigars, Miscellaneous industries and occupations, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Charles in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Boiler Explosions,	67	-111-	1 1	11.	1 1	જા ! ! જ + ! ! ! !
		Miscel-	m	-1112	1-1	11		च्या । । १०० । । स्व
		Re- placing Belt with Stick.	1	11111	1.1	1-1	1 1	11111111
		Struck by Break- ing Belt.	1	1111-	1-1	1-1	1-1	e 411104111
	BELTING.	Hooks or Fasteners (not while shift-ing).	1	111-1	1-1	1.7	1-1	1111111
CAUSE.		Contact with Running Belt (not while shift- ing).	4	21 I H H	I 1	1-1	1.1	
		Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shift- ing).	5	111	1.1	1 1	1 1	1:11:11:1
		Shift- ing by Stick or Hand.	-41	03 03	1.1	1 1	11	11111111
		Assault and Fight- ing.	24	8 1 1 1 8	64 70	11.	11	4 11-21-1
		Asphyx- iation, Drown- ing, etc.	5	به ۱۱۱۱	1 1	re re	1.1	101114111
		Ani- mals, In- sects, etc.	246	43 82 115 5	30 30	414	99	216 1193 1193 113 5
		INDUSTRIES.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery Stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steem railroads,	Express companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Trade. Banking and brokerage, Bankingere, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Warehouses and odd-storage plants, Other persons in trade,

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

						CAUSE	SE.					
			BURNS.						CRANES.	YES.		
INDUSTRIES.	Chemi- cal.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.	Cal- enders.	Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.	Miscel- laneous.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- bandry and Ice Harvesting. Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting.	1111	======================================		1111	11.11	11111	1111	1111	13311	1 1 1 1 1	11111	न।।।न
Extraction of Minerals. Mining, Quarrying,	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	111	111	111	-1-	111	111	64 1 63	111	6 10
Building Trades.	6 0	16 16	∞∞	20.00	# 12	1.1	2		99	16 16		8 8
Chemical and Allied Products. Fertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, freworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	36 1 1 29 29	011-14	6 111014	111111	22 2 3 2 15	1:11:1		11111	11111	11111	111111	WIIIIW
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries,	611	6111	20 − 1	111	9 1	111	111	1 1 1	64 1	111		က၊၊

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Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and grysum, Marble and stone cutters,	Clothing makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries. Butter and cheese makers, Candy, Candy, This ourers and packers, Flow and grain mills, Flow and grain mills, Servers, Servers, Stryen, and packing houses, Stryen and packing houses, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories. Car and railroad shops. Frondries and metal working, Iron and steel mils! Wagons and eartlanges. Wagons and eartlanges.	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers. Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers. Shoes, Tanneries. Trunk makers,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

						CAUSE	SE.					
			BURNS.						CRANES.	NES.		
INDUSTRIES.	Chemi- cal.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.	Cal- enders.	Break- ing Cable or Chain.	Break- ing Hook.	Caught in Moving Parts.	Struck by Load.	Struck on Runway by Moving Crane.	Miscel- laneous.
Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	#-11	H11H	1111	ttll	9401	1111	1111	t L	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1111
Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Furniture, Saw and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	11111	915-12	11111	70 H 44	8-1-63-1-44	11111	11111		11111	11111	11111	≓!!!≓!
Metals and Metal Products Other than Brass mills. Clock factories, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Lead and zinc factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	ଫ ରା ⊨ରା ରାଗ	∞ 1111	∞ ⊣ ⊣⊣ 0∞	48 60 re = re = 90	2 4 04 - 1 0	1111111111	11111111111	1111111111	1111111111	् सन्।।।।।।।।	11111111111	1111111111
Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1 1 8	HI 1	1 1	11 1	24 cs	26 1	111	13 1		H1 1	1 1 1	H 1

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

CAUSE	Burns. Cranes.	Chemi- Fire. Objects. Metal. Liquids, enders. Cal- Ghain. Fire. Objects. Metal. Liquids, enders. Cal- Chain. Cal- Hook. Cal- Hook. Cal- Caught Struck Runway Miscel- Cal- Moving Chain. Cable or Hook. Parts. Cane. Crane.	Ortation. 3 42 27 5 78 - 3 1 8 11 - 18	10 , 2 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18 1 39 - 1		ne	tion	1 1	28 1 6 1 5 1 6 1 5 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Fire.		- 10					i 1	7 - 19	7 12	1
		INDUSTRIES.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	Construction and mannenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways,	Steam railroads,	Express Companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Banking and brokerage,	Real estate, Ren estate, Wholesale and retail trade,	Stockyards, Warehouses and cold-storage plants,

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Miscel- laneous.	-111-	111 ၈ 9	» 44111⊑∞	111
		Caught by Fire Hatch or Trap.	1 1 1 1 1	111 1	. =	111
		Struck by Falling Object.	11111	i i i თ o	0 [[[]]]	1 1 1
	TORS.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	1,111	111 199	P	1 1 1
	ELEVATORS.	Falling Car.	1111	111 816	9	1 1 1
SE.		Caught Under- neath or on Top of Car.	1 1 1	سوما ال	0 11111 0	1 1 1
CAUSE		Caught between Car and Shaft.	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1-1	- 1 9	111
		Caught in Ma- chinery.	1111	III ma	0	111
		Other Gen- erator and Motor Acci- dents.	1111	1111		111
	ELECTRICITY.	Shocks.		[[] kā k	৯ আ⊄।।।⊷ল	111
	Ξ	Flashes and Short Circuits.	11111	111 05	S 60 1 1	111
		Drills.	1111	কা।ক co o	o w⊣ ∞	es
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying, Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Products. Tertilizer makers. Paint makers, frower, etc., makers. Soap makers. Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries,

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		Products.	s, prekrers, pre-	eir Products.	led Products. and repairers, and pocketbook
Tile makers, Glass makers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cutters.	Clothing makers Corset makers. Hat makers (wool or felt) Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers, Gandy, Fish cures and packers, Fish cures and packers, Figura and grain mills, Figura and grain mills,	rith and vegetable canners, is Staughter and packing houses, Sugar makers and refiners, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boak building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes, Tanneries,
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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

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SE.		Caught Under- neath or on Top of Car.	1111	11111		
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		Caught in Ma- chinery.	1111	800111-		₹!
		Other Gen- erator and Motor Acci- dents.	1111	ниле	1111111111	н 1
	Electricity.	Shocks.	1111	11111	81111-111-1	 1
	E	Flashes and Short Circuits.	1111	11111	ee111111111	ကျေ
		Drills.	1111	60 1 00 m 1 작	w	I
		INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Farnor and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Brass mills, Clock factories, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Jewelly factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Watch factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Paper. Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags,

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	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Dycing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Line and embroidery makers, Line mills, Line mills, Line mills, Robe and cordage factories, Sall, awning and tent makers, Sall, mills, Not specified textile workers, Wooden and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers, Wilk mills, Not specified textile workers, Broom and brush makers, Gigars, Electrical supplies, Glass, Gl

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	Elevators,	Falling Gown by By Fire Miscel- Car. (Person). Object. or Trap.	2 7 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11	1 1	111	12 22 1 1 1 56 1 4
CAUSE.		Caught Caught Caught Under- in Ma- Car and on Top Shaft. of Car.	es	1 1 00 1 1	H H	1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Electricity.	Shocks. Accidents.	29 9	4 4 7 1 1 2 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	44	1 1	0011-0011
	Ere	Flashes and Short Circuits.	42	ରୀ (ಜୁଣ	1.1	==	1 1	- d+11 → co 1
		Drills.	∞	11-01-0	1 1	-1 1	1 1	111111
	,	INDUSTRIES.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Banking and brokerage, Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Shookyards, O'Marehouses and cold-storage plants,

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

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		Eve Injuries.	Chemicals.	सालाः।	1 1 1	48	6 8 1 8 9 8 1 8 9 8 1 8 9 8 1 8 9 8 1 8 1	10 1 1		
		EYE IN	Belting.	1 1 1 1-1	111	11	11111	111		
	CAUSE.		Ex- tractors (Cen- trifugal).	1 + t + 1	1 1 1	1 1		111		
			Explosions (Other than Boilers).	1111	414	P 1	11 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	8111		
			Miscel- laneous.	11111	1 1 1	88 88	11111	 1		
		Excavating.	EXCAVATING	XCAVATING	Cave-in.	लनगा		33 33 33	HH	80
			Blasting and Drilling.	1111	69 1 69	69 69	111111	H11		
			Miscel- laneous.	11111	111	44	111111	111		
		ENGINES.	Fly- wheel burst- ing.	11111	1 1 1	1-1	11111	111		
			Caught in or struck by Moving Part.	1111	- I -	44	111111	नन।		
		WHEELS.	Cuts and Ab- rasions.	1111	111	61 63	111115	က၊၊		
		EMERY WHEELS.	Burst- ing.	11111	111	1.1	0 11011	111		
			INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus-Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Mining, Quarrying,	Building and hand trades.	Chemical and Allied Products. Fertilizer makers, Pant makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries,		

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Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Linne, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cutters, Clothing makers, Hat makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shurt, collar and cutf makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Butteries, Candy, Candy, Candy, Candy and packers, Flour and grain milis, Flour and grain milis, Slaughter and packing houses, Slaughter and packing houses, Sugar food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories. Car and rallroad shops, Iron and steel mills. Iron and steel mills. Wagons and eartinges, Wagons and steel workers, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers. Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers. Shoes. Tanneries.

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

CAUSE,	EMBRY WHEELS, ENGINES. EXCAVATING. BYE INVERSES.	Burst- Cuts struck wheel Miscel- laneous. Moving ing. Roying large and Ab- Part.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	than than	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	EMERY WHEELS.	Cuts and Ab- rasions.	1111		9 -11010	→ 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pinnos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Clock factories, Clock factories, Gold and silver workers, Lead and silver workers, Irin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Box makers (paper), Makers of Plant Pool

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	EXE INJURIES.	Chem-icals.	14	4-10.10	11	1 1	1 1	01 10 11
	Ere	Belting.	-	1111=	1.1	1.1	1-1"	
		Ex- tractors (Cen- trifugal).	ı	11111	1 1	1 1	1 1	ellielli
		Explosions (Other than Boilers).	16	8-1-1-18	1-1		1.1	11 2 8 1 1
	rk.	Miscel- laneous.	42	24 1 1	1 1	ကက	1 1	1111111
CAUSE.	Excavating.	Cave-in.	42	35 1 22 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	#!!#!!!!
CAI	B	Blasting and Drilling.	11	-1111	1 1	1 1	1 1	11111111
		Miscel- laneous.	rc	4111-	1-1	1 1	1 1	e:::e:::
	ENGINES.	Fly- wheel burst- ing.	ı	11111	1 1	1.1	1 1	1111111
		Caught in or struck by Moving Part.	9	91111	11		1 1	m m
	WHEELS.	Cuts and Ab- rasions.	12	1 - 4 - 1 9	1 1	11.	1 1	H [H
	EMERY WHEELS.	Burst-	77	11-1-	1.1	1-1	i 1	1111111
	ó	INDUSTRIES,	Road, Street and Bridge Transporta-	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies. Express companies,	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Banking and brokerage, Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyrads, Warehouse and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,

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Professional service (all	Domestic and Per Occupations not in indu Laundries and laundry	Totals, .

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		From Per- manent Struc- tures.	81-	1.1.1	8 8		1 1 1
	rs.	Over Ob- struc- tions.	69 60	111	52	6 01010	2
	FALLS.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	6 011H	6 1 1 63	91	∞ ⊣⊣ ∞ ∞	m 1
		From Fixed Lad- ders.	11111	111	1-1	11111	111
	11:00	ralling Ma- terial from Over- head.	2-	تد ا م <u>د</u>	252 252	∞ ===1∞	11 9 -
SE,	==	Miscel- laneous.	11.56	41 - 41	115 115	32 3 11 16	9 1
CAUSE		Molten Metal.	11111	111	∞ ∞	111111	
	Con.	Machine Tools (in- cluding Portable Tools).	11111	क । क	61 63	2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	811
	EYE INJURIES - Con.	Lubricator and Gage Glasses.	11111	111	1 1	t 1 1 1 1 1	111
	Eve I	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	11111	23 1 83	61 61	411110	98 1 1
		Emery Wheels.	1111	111	69 69	11 14 12 2	1 1 1
		Electric Flash.	1111	111		111111	1 1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Mining, Quarrying,	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Products. Ferlilzen makers, Paint makers, Proder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers,

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Tile makers, Glass makers, Workers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cuttors,	Clothing makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries. Butter and cheese makers, Candy. Fish curers and packers, Flour and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preserves. Slaughter, and packing, houses,	Other food prepares, Lon and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile fateforis, Car and railroad shops, Froundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes, Tanneries, Trunk makers,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

						CAUSE	SE.			1		
			EYE I	EYE INJURIES - Con.	- Con.			Folling		FALLS.	LS.	
INDUSTRIES.	Electric Flash.	Emery Wheels.	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	Lubri- cator and Gage Glasses.	Machine Tools (in- cluding Portable Tools).	Molten Metal.	Miscel- laneous.	families terial from Over- head.	From Fixed Lad- ders.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	Over Ob- struc- tions.	From Per- manent Struc- tures.
Liquors and Beverages. Distilleries. Other liquor and beverage workers. Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Frinciture. Prince and organs, Prince and organs, Prince and planning mills, Other woodworkers, Other woodworkers, Clock factories, Clock factories, Clock factories, Clock factories, Godper factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Jemelry fac	1111 111111 111111111111	1111 2210 110 27 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	ווון שהמומה שמוווהווהמו		#111 00 41000 50 1114110 FT	1111 #11114 #6111114148	£411 ¥0000000 €2110001111111111111111111111111	HHII 2-0110 00111111111	1111 111111 11111111111	ଚେଉାୀ କାାସୋସ ନଉଧାନାଧାନା	,	1111 611110
Paper. Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1 1 1	HI I	P 1 1	111	e 1 4	11 1	0 rg 1	76 - I	11 1	ET 1	6 I I	ल! ।

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Paper mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotron mills, Cotron mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and uto mills, Knitting mills, Lace and embroidery makers, Linen mills, Print works, Rope and cordage factories, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, swills, Woolen and worsted mills, Woolen and worsted mills,	Miscellaneous Industries. Buton and brush makers, Button makers, Gigars, Electric light and power companies, Glas works, Oil works, Straw workers, Straw workers, Gras and electric companies, Gras and electric companies, Gras and electric companies, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Water transportation.

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

1		From Per- manent Struc- tures.	œ	∞-∞ : -	1-1		1.1	16
	3.	Over Obestructions.	82	9 17 45 45	8181	e9 e9	1.1	41-02-00
	FALLS.	Into Holes, Pits, etc.	100	331112 3331112		10 10	H H	24 1 1 1 50 1 1 50 4
		From Fixed Lad- ders.	63	111100	1.1	1.1	i 1	1111111
	-	railing Ma- terial from Over- head.	69	33.78.1	നാന	9 9	1 1	1 6 1 5 2 2 1 1 6 3
6		Miscel- laneous.	152	25 3 23 1 34 25 3 23 1 34	63 03	##	===	60 1 1 2 2 2 1 4 1
CAUSE		Molten 1	က	21111	1.1	ကက	1 1	1111111
	Con.	Machine Tools (including Portable Tools).	21	13 6 1 1 2	i 1	1 1	1.1	m
	EYE INJURIES - Con.	Lubri- cator and Gage Glasses.	1	1111=	1 1	1.1	1 1	11/11/11
	Eve In	Flying Particles from Hand Tools.	76	30 31 31 32		69 69	11	114
		Emery Wheels.	21	10 4	1.1	1.1	1 1	1110011100
		Electric Flash.	35	111261	1.1	1 1	1.1	811-11-1
		INDUSTRIES.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery Stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Trade. Banking and brokerage, Insurance. Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyards, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,

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Professional service (all kir Professional service (all kir Domestic and Pers Occupations not in indust I amdries and laundry wardry	Totals,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners, etc.	£7∼44∞	6 6	261 261	38 3 11 14 14	. 2
	HAND LABOR.	Flying Particles from Ham-mering Tools.	81811	919	8 E	111111	41
	HA	Caught by Ma- terial.	93 7 14 71	80 1 80	902	165 23 28 38 9 9	119 16 4
	.ss.	Win- dows.	11111	111	6 0	#11#11	es i i
	GLASS.	Bottles and Miscel- laneous.	ଶରୀ । । ।	111	##	10	1 - 23
SE.		Gears.	1111	- -	##	∞ 11140	H11
CAUSE		Miscel- laneous.	20 22 6 6 43 6 43	34 - 8	592 592	67 144 3 9 9 5	37
		Down Stair- ways.	11111	111	52	18 - 7 10	111
	- Con.	Slipping on Floor Level.	ကားကေး၊မ	111	44	26 3 1 1 12 12	ନ ମ ମ
	Falls — Con.	From Scaf- folding, etc.	11 1 1 2	ଷାଷ	427 427	vo ⊣ I ⊣ I ∞	8-1
		From or with Portable Ladders.	31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	M 1 M	207 207	11-21-19	1112
		From Poles.	H-111	111	61 63	111111	111
		INDUSTRIES.		Extraction of Minerals. Mining, Quarrying,	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Products. Pertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, eartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers,

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- 1 1 41	11111	ञचा।।। ।।	11	थ। ।चन।
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Tile makers, crees, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cutters.	Clothing makers, Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers, Candy, Fish currers and packers, Fiour and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preserves,	Sugar makers and refiners, Other food preparers, Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills Sinp and boat building, Wagous and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes, Tanneries, Trunk makers,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

CAUSE.	GLASS. HAND LABOR.	Slipping Down Miscel- Gears. Bottles on Stair- laneous. Floor ways. Indeed ways. Bottles and Jerial laneous. Bottles and Jerial laneous. The laneous ways. Indeed	15 16 62 4 61 - 100 - 13 3 7 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29 13 107 14 11 7 220 3 151 17 2 18 3 1 4 49 - 19 4 4 3 19 5 1 4 49 - 19 4 3 13 1 1 29 - 13 6 - - 43 3 7 2 7 58	195 5 6 6 7 7 8 199 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	64 18 121 21 6 6 7 241 2 101 3 3 5 1 4 1 1 2 6 7 - 7 - 7 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - - 7 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - 6 - - - 6 - - - 6 - - 6 - - - 6 - - - -
		From or with Poles. Ladders.	50∞ → 1	5	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1 23 - 2
		INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pinnos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills. Clock factories, Coppor factories, Gold and silver workers, Lead and zaro factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brass and copper, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Paper. Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.

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52 - 4	17	686 4 456 255 255 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 23 23 24 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
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Paper mills,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Kintring mills, Linea mills, Print works, Print works, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, awning and text makers, Woolen and worsted mills, Woolen and worsted mills,	Miscellaneous Industries. Button makers, Button makers, Gigars, Gigars, Electric light and power companies, Electrical supplies, Class works, Oil works, Oil works, Chobacco, Chor miscellaneous industries and occupations, Other miscellaneous industries and mechanical industries, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Water Transportation.

T.BLE III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

			HATTS - Con			CA	CAUSE.	ð	7.	ļ ļ	nour I was H	
			- STITE I	- 0011.				100	ASS.		AND LABOR	
INDUSTRIES.	From Poles.	From or with Portable Ladders.	From Scaf- folding,	Slipping on Floor Level.	Down Stair- ways.	Miscel- laneous.	Gears.	Bottles and Miscel- laneous.	Win-	Caught by Ma- terial.	Flying Particles from Ham- mering Tools.	Slivers, Sharp Edges, Corners,
Road, Street and Bridge Transporta-	7	7.0	2.5	7.0	800	870	33	75	45	1 773	09	949
Construction and maintenance of streets.	•	2	3	H	3	670	20	3	C#	7,110	3	CE.
roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies. Street railways.	2 1 4 1	16 19 29	∞ ⋈4∞	47 LT 8 ST 13 PT 15 PT 1	8 1 4 4 5 I	192 7 111 135 384	∞1∞≻∞	9 - 7 - 13 - 13	61 1 61 ES 00	364 10 408 156 835	14 - 24 24	64 172 345 75
Express Companies.	1.1	1 1	1 1	6 100	10	67		1 1	1 (248 248		81 81
Telegraph and Telephone.	36	19 19	1 1	99	16	1 4	1 1			37 37	6101	10 10
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	i i	1.1	1 1	1 1	44	14	1 1		1.1	16 16	1.1	10 10
Trade. Insurance, Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyards, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,		44 1 1 1 2 0 1 4 4	101111	165 145 145 3	23 4 4 9 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	702 22 627 153 153	412111	151 1 10 137 137 1	41108111	1,014 1 3 3 15 911 76 8	#111#111	451 2 2 416 114 14

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Interest laneous (Unclassified).	20 10 14 4	- 1 -	210 210	33 11 14 14	29 0
		Milling Ma- chines.	11111	111	1 1	ros II ros II	1 1 1
	IES.	Metal Work- ing.	3 1 1 1	1.1.1	1 1	9 11911	611
	LATHES	Wood- working.	1 1 3 1 1	111	1.1	111111	1 1 1
	Infec- tion	from Trivial Cuts, Burns, etc.	21 ⊗∞थथ4	#'=	223	63 1 27 29 99	23 9 -
CAUSE.		Illness.	4111-	1 1 1	99	201121	1 1 1
		Miscel- lancous.	811111	चार	09	22	4011
	Hoists.	Falling Loads.	1 1 1 1 1	1 + 1	19 19	11	61 1 -
		Break- ing Parts.	1 1 1 1 1		∞ ∞	11111	
	Labor - Con.	Struck by Tools.	F-25-4	15	311 311	17777	11
	HAND LABOR Con.	Strains from Lifting, etc.	11	15	344 344	69 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 4 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 4 1	4 10 10
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, 1ce Harvesting. Forestry. Animal husbandry. Ice harvesting.	Mining, Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying,	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Trades. Fertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries,

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4 - 13	16	73 15 12 17 17 10 8	403 1 13 204 204 16 45 114	11 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
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Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and grysum, Marble and stone cutters,	Clothing makers, Corst makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and culf makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, the state of the st	Fron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Car and railroad shops, Frondries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers. Lather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes. Tamneries. Trunk makers,

Table III. — Tabudatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Miscol	laneous (Unclassified).	16 10 10 6	50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	ಜ್ಞಾಗ-ವಾರುಗಳಾದಕ್ಕು ಬೈರು ರಾ	
			Milling Ma- chines.	1111	211-11	ळना।।।।निस्त संस	
		HES.	Metal Work- ing.	1111	w.1 ⊢ 1 1 ca	কুত্ৰনাত চন । তিন্দু কা। ত	
		Глтнев.	Wood-working.	1 1 1 1	38 11 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
		Infec- tion	from Trivial Cuts, Burns,	10 10 5	150 11 16 16 6 6	4110444011088181 80 T	
	CAUSE.		Illness.	1 1 1 1	1001-1100	किना न न स्व।	
			Miscel- laneous.	લલાા	लाला।	च्यानाना।।नन ००।।	
		Hoists.	Falling Loads.	1 (1 1		ଡ ାାାାା ଡ	
			Break- ing Parts.	1 1 1	#1111H	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
		ABOR —	Struck by Tools.	44 00 1 ↔	68 116 178 20 20	2 0 m u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u u	
•		HAND LABOR Con.	Strains from Lifting, etc.	3.40 2.21 ×	90 19 22 10 10 83	400 - 01 - 01 - 01 - 02 - 02 - 02 - 02 -	,
			INDUSTRIES.	Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood). Furniture. Pimos and organs. Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers.	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Jewelry factories, Iran-plate factories, Tim-plate factories, March factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers, Paper. Box makers (paper), Raper. Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, and safe factories.	

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Paper mills, Pulp mills, . Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments, .	Textiles. Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Lace and on the mills, Line mills, Print works, Line mills, Print works, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, awning and eactories, Silk mills, Not specified textile workers, Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Broom and brush makers, Gigars, Gi
Pape Pulp Othe	Print	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Hemp and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, To and ombroidery makers, Lace and ombroidery makers, Lace and ombroidery makers, Lace and ombroidery makers, Linen mills, Rope and cordage factories, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sail, awning and tent makers, Sails mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers, Harton makers, Button makers, Button makers, Biectrical supplies, Cigars, Electrical supplies, Cigars, Ci

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

						. CAUSE.	SE.					
	NAJ	NAILS.			Dent-11.		Presses.		R.	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.	QUIPMENT	
INDUSTRIES.	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.	Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	Drill Presses.	Print- ing.	Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	Coupling or Un-	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	Falls from Trestles.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hus- Bandry and Ice Harvesting. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	ൈ⊢ില	222116	1111	1 1 1	*	1111	11111	1111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying,	111	111	1 1 1	1 1 1		.1.1.1	1 7 1	1.1.1	1.1.1	- 1-	ન ! =	1 1 1
Building Trades.	134 134	511 511			37 37		k 1	61 63	1 1	1 1	H H	l i
Chemical and Allied Products. Fortilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers. Other chemical_workers,	17 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 20 10 23 10	11111		ellile	11111	न्त्री (८४) (८४	20 1 1 0 8 83	#1 1 #	11111	नगगन	11111
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries,	च । ऱ	∞ । ⊣	1 1 1	EII	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	12.00	1 1 1	-11		111

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Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and gypsum Marble and stone cutters,	g mal naker kers (Food and Kindries, or and cheese make y , varies and packers and grain mills, and vegetable can	servers, laughter and ugar makers	Iron and Steel and Agricultural implement Agricultural implement Automobile factories. Jar and railroad shops, Foundries and medal we fron and steel mills. Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel wo	Leather and its Finished Products runess and saddle makers and repairers, ather belt, leather ease and pocketboo naskers, ones and pocketboo nos, anneries,
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Tile Glas Lim Marl	Clothing makers, Cost makers, Corst makers, Hat makers (wool and felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers Candy, Fish curers and packers, Flour and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canne	servers, Slaughter and packing houses, Sugar makers and refiners, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and Agricultural implements Automobile factories. Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal wo Iron and steel mills. Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel wor	Leather and its Finished Products Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather ease and pocketboo makers, Shoes, Tanneries, Trunk makers,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	2				=	CAUSE	SE.		A			
1NDUSTRIES.	In Boxes, Barrels or Objects.	On Floor or Ground.	Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	Drill Presses.	Presses. Print-	Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses.	Caught in Frogs, Switches, etc.	t Coup- Falls ling or Cars or Coupling Loco-Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco-motives.	Falls from Trestles.
Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	9:0:1	ra 60 61 1	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	1111	1111	t 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	+ 1 1 +
Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Flanos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	27 3 10 4 4 9	32 1 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	11111	11111	11111	ना।ना।	ო თ	3 40018	11111	[1 00 − 1 1 00	11111
Metals and Metal Products Other than Brass mills. Clock factories, Copper factories, Jowelry factories, Jowelry factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brass and copper, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	F 01	Pro HHHHH H000	m -		1111111111	#()))))))	8 111-111-11	278 31 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1111111111	1111111111	11111111111
Paper. Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.	13	3 50	1 1 1	1 1 1	11 1	#I =	11 4	48 10 13	1 1 1	II I	1 1 1	1.1. 1

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, severs, bridges, etc., Tracy stables. Truck, transfer, as and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads. Express Companies. Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone. Telegraph and telephone.	s. Ground. s. Ground. 132 132 252 2544 17 17 17	Planers (Metal).	Playing and Fooling.	Portable Tools (1908). Tools (1908). Solution (1908). 31 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	ø	Presses.	Punch and Drop and Drop Miscellancous Presses.	Caught Frogs, Switches, etc.	Ralinoad Equipment. Ralinoad Equipment. Coup. Falls Ingon Cars of Cars of Cars of Cars Coupling Loco-Cars Cars Coupling Coupling Coupling Coupling Coup. Coupling Coup. Coup.	Falls From Cars or Loco-motives. 268 260 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 28	Falls from Trestles.
Other persons in transportation, Trade Banking and brokerage, Insurance, Rade lestale, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyards, Markouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,	129 197 197 198 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199		1	। का । । का । ।	1 111111	81H -	1 #=1100110	111-11		1 9 1 1 1 9 1 1	

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

,	Acci-	Wood dents Moders, by Ma- Shapers, chinery Mortis- ing Ma- ing Ma- ctc. Industries,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		17 20 17 20	1	13
		Collissions between Vehicles.	व्यक्ति	61101	ග ග	H	64 1
	CLES.	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	1111	ro-lyo	20	36 15 - 9 9	11 × ×
	VEHICLES.	Self- pro- pelled.	ഞനി	ਨਾ। ਨ	73	51-31-14	11.5
ISE.		Animal-drawn.	2 4 4 8 8 8	നം ന	106 106	あ → თ⊧ი	119
CAUSE.		Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coup- lings, etc.		၈၁ ၈၁	99	9	69 01
		Saws.	∞ – ∞ । ।		45	∞ ⊣ ⊣ ⋈ ⋈ ⋈	41
	Con.	Miscel- laneous.	1 1 1 1 1	- 1	61 63	H::::	
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT - Con.	Colli- sions.	1111	F F 1	1.1	111111	1 1
	ROAD EQU	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	*(1111	1 1 1		ellite	23 1
	RAII	Hoisting and conveying ling Outfits.	1111	1 1 1	1 1	11111	1.1
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Mining, Quarrying,	Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Products. Pertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products.

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Tile makers, Glass makers, workers, Glass and set sypsum, Marble and stone cutters,	Clothing makers, Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Froducts. Balteries, Butter and cheese makers, Candy, Fish curers and packers, Flour and grain mills,	Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, ververs, Sangther and packing houses, Sugar makers and vefiners, other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Authoromolia factories. Car and railroad shops, Iron and steel working, Iron and steel mills. Ship and boat building, Wagons and earninges, Othor iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, . Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, . Shoes, . Tanneries, .

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	Acci-	caused by Machinery pecullar to Special Industries.	29 29 15	139 29 49 9 47 47	188 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198
	;	Wood Molders, Shapers, Mortis- ing Ma- chines, etc.	##	341 104 66 23 21 127	∞ ≔
	0	Collissions between Vehicles.		61 03	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	CLES.	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	23	31 13 10 10	84
	Vенсьея	Self- pro- pelled.	16	£ 60 m − 4	ea⊣!!!!!!!¤ eo!
JSE.		Animal- drawn.	35 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	57 17 16 5 5	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CAUSE,		Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coup- lings, etc.	सला।	4-0044	6-11-01-01-0
		Saws.	 !:	519 151 102 50 41 175	2 4
	Con.	Miscel- laneous.	1111	ellett	TITITITITI HE T
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT - Con.	Colli- sions.	1111	111111	11111111111111111
	ROAD EQU	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive,	1111	%	TITTETTE #1 1
	RAIL	Hoisting and conveying jug	1111	111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
		INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Brass mills, Clock factories, Clock factories, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Gold and silver workers, Fad and factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers, Brass and copper, Other metal workers, Makers (apper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,

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mills, papers, Printing and Bookbinding.	Printing and publishing establishments, Taxtiles. Corton mills, Cofton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and live mills. Knitting mills, Linen mills, Print works, Print works, Rapp and cordage factories, Sall, awning and tent makers, Sall, awning and tent makers, Miscellaneous Industries. Miscellaneous Industries. Button makers, Button makers, Cigans, Gigans, Gigans, Gigans, Gigans, Glearie in power companies, Electrical supplies,	Gas works, Oil works, Rubbar factories, Straw workers, Croaco,	Other miscellaneous industries and oceupations. Other miscellaneous industries and oceupations, Workers in "not specified," manufacturing and mechanical industries,	Water Transportation.

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	Acci- dents	caused by Machinery peculiar to Special Industries.	7. 11 14. 11 11 11 11 11	123 123 72 - 27
	1	Wood Molders, Shapers, Mortis- ing Ma- chines, etc.	P H 4700	% 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Collissions sions between Vehicles.	2 24 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	CLES.	Trucks, Wheel- barrows, etc.	188 20 20 113 141 66 66	107 1 18 1 18
	V внісьвя	Self- pro- pelled,	88 450 00 88 450 00 00 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	341 1 2 2 1 325 - 10
ISE.		Animal-drawn.	569 158 158 29 29 92 92 16 16 34 34	704 665 15 16
CAUSE		Shaft- ing, Set Serews, Coup- lings, etc.	ଦ େ ତା ତଥିଲା । । ।	P1110111
		Saws.	6 116841	58
	Con.	Miscel- laneous.	88 4 88 8 6 1 8 1 8 8 8 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1	41118118
	RAILROAD ЕQUIРМЕНТ — Con.	Colli- sions.	76 11 11 11 76	e 1 1 1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	ROAD EQU	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	2	41118111
	RAIL	Hoisting and convey- ing Outfits.	6	-
		INDUSTRIES.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads, Express Companies. Express Companies. Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone. Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation.	Trade. Banking and brokerage, Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Stockyards and old-storage plants, Other persons in trade,

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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

11 1		
	Miscellaneous.	
	Track Work, handling Rails, etc.	11111 111 11 111111 111
	Struck or run over by	
	Running Boards (struck by Obstruction).	11111 111 11 11 11111 111
	Hunning Boards (lost Hold).	11111 111 11 111111 111
	Pit-room Accidents.	11111 111 11 111111 111
, and an	Line Wôrk, Tower Ap-	11111 111 11 11 11111 111
CAUSE.	Frogs, Guard-rails, Switches, etc. (Foot caught).	11111 111 111 11 111111 111
N. D.	Falls from Cars (Other than off Running Boards).	11111 111 11 11 11111 111
	Derailment.	11111 111 11 11 11111 111
	Coupling Cars.	11111 111 11 11111 111
	Collisions between Car and Vehicle.	11111 111 44 881111 844
	Collisions between Cars.	11111, 111 11 111111 111
	Caught between Car and Fixture.	11111 111 11 111111 111
	Caught between Cars (Other than while coupling).	11111 111 11 111111 111
	INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting. Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting, Mining, Quarrying, Building and hand trades. Building and hand trades. Fertilizer makers, Pant makers, Ponder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Chemical and Allied Products. Foremakers, Ponder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Chemical workers, Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers,

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Tile makers.	Glass makers workers	Time cement and evosum	Marble and stone cutters.		Clothing.	Clothing makers,	Corset makers,	Hat makers (wool or felt),	Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Products.	Bakeries,	Butter and cheese makers,	Candy,	Fish curers and packers,	Flour and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, pre-	servers,	Slaughter and packing houses,	Sugar makers and refiners,	Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products.	Agricultural implements,	Automobile factories,	Car and railroad shops,	Foundries and metal working,	Iron and steel mills,	Ship and boat building,	Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products.	Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers	Shoes,	Tanneries	Trunk makers,	

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

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		Miscellancous.	1111	11111	1111111111
		Track Work, handling Rails, etc.	1111	11111	
		Struck or run over by Car.	1111	11111	1211111111
		Hunning Boards (struck by Obstruction).	111	111111	1111111111
		Hold), ' taling Boards (lost	1111	131114	
		Pit-room Accidents.	1111	11111	1/111111111111
	VAYS.	Line Work, Tower Apparatus.	1111	11111	11111111111
CAUSE.	STREET RAILWAYS.	Frogs, Guard-rails, Switches, etc. (Foot caught).	1111	111111	1111111111
	STREE	Falls from Cars (Other than off Running Boards).	1111	-	11111111111
		Derailment.	1111	11111	1111111111
		Coupling Cars.	1111	11111	11111111111
		Collisions between Car and Vehicle,	100	901-10	1111111111
		Collisions between Cars.	1111	11111	11111111111
		Caught between Car and Fixture.	1111	11111	1111111111
		Caught between Cars (Other than while coupling).	1111	111111	11:11:11:11
					18n
				sture	ler ti
			Liquors and Beyerages. s, ies, quor and beyerage workers	unfa,	1. Oth
		RIES	Sever	emaı	Stae Stae
		JSTI	nd I	ts R	Proc and rkers ries,
		INDUSTRIES	rs a	and it (wood), rgans, ning mi	etal ron;
		н	ique	er a. rs (w d org	L S.
			Liquors and Beverages. Distilleries. Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Piruniture. Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Clock factories, Cooper factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, I'm-pale factories, I'm-pale factories, I'm-pale factories, Watch factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,
			Brew Disti Other	Box Furn Furn Pian Saw Other	Mets Brass Clocl Copi Gold Jewe Lead Tin- Wate

Paper.		1		4		1								1	٦
Box makers (paper).	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	•	1	1	ı	,	1	1	ı
Lakers of blank books, envelopes, tags,												_			
paper bags, etc.,	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ł	ı	ı	ı
ther mills.	1	ı	ı	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	_
o mills	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı
ther papers,	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	;	1	1		ι	1	ı
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Printing and Bookbinding.	1	ı	ı	N	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
Printing and publishing establishments, .	ı	1		63	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	<u> </u>	ı	ı	ı
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Textiles.	ı	ı	1	-	1	ı	-	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	-	ı	-
Carpet mills,	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	i
Cotton mills,	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	_	ı	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	_
yeing and finishing textiles.	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı
emp and jute mills.	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1
Chitting mills.	ı	,	ı	1	1	1	1	-	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı
ace and embroidery makers.	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ı
nen mills	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	ı	1	1	ı
rint works	1	1	١	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	_	ı	1
one and cordage factories	1	1	1	 I	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	i	ı	ı
awning and tent makers.	1	1	1	ı	1	1	ı		1	1	ı	1	1		1
oills.	1	1	×	ı	1	ı	ι	'	ı	1	i	ı	1	1	ı
n and worsted mills.	ı	ı	1	-	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	1	i	ı	1
Not specified textile workers,	ı	1	ī	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı		•	1	1	ı	1	ı
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Miscellaneous Industries.	ı	ı	ī	₩	ı	1	-		ı	ı	-	,	ı	1	ı
Broom and brush makers,	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	i	1	1	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	i
Sutton makers,	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
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Electric light and power companies,	1	1	ı	-	ı	ı	t	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı
Electrical supplies,	ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	- I	1	1	1	ì	ı	1	ı
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Subber factories.	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	1
traw workers.	1	1	1	1	1	ı	,	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1
obacco.	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	í
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ther miscellaneous industries and occuma-							_								
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Workers in "not specified" manufacturing															
and mechanical industries,	,	ı		-	,	1	1	•	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	, ,										
		Miscellaneous.	1.1	266	1 1	266	1	1-1	1-3	1-1	811
		Track Work, handling Rails, etc.	1 1_	11	1 1	712	ı	1 1	1-1	1.1	111
		Struck or run over by Oar.	1 1	32	- 1	ا گڙ	1	1-1		1 1	811
		Running Boards (struck by Obstruction).	1 1	39	1 1	39	ı	1.1	1 1	1.1	111
		Running Boards (lost	1.1	35	1 1	1 70	ı	1 1	1.1	1-1	811
		Pit-room Accidents.	1 1	28	1 1	20	1	1.1	1.1	1.1	111
	WAYS.	Line Work, Tower Apparatus.	l i	Ŧ	1 1	1	t	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1
CAUSE	STREET RAILWAYS	Frogs, Guard-rails, Switches, etc. (Foot caught).	1 1	4	1 1	- 4	ı	1 1	1 1	1 1	113
	STRE	Falls from Cars (Other than off Running Boards).	1 1	98	1 1	1 98	1	1-1	1.1	1.1	1 1 6
		Derailment.	1 1	6	1 1	10	1	1.1	1 1	1.1	H11
		Coupling Cars.	1 1	ro	1 1	1 10	1,	1-1	1 1	1.1	111
		Collisions between Car and Vehicle.	1 1	57	12	1252	1	-1-	1 1	6167	22
		Collisions between Cars.	1 1	88	1 1	1 000	ı	1.1	1.1	1 1	111
		Caught between Car and Fixture,	1 1	က	1 1	ΙØ	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1
		Caught between Cars (Other than while coupling),	11	∞	1 1	1 ∞	1	1.1	1.1	1 1	
		INDUSTRIES.	Water transportation.	Road, Street and Bridge Transporta- tion.	roads, severs, bridges, etc.,	Divers transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways.	Steam railroads,	Express Companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Trade. Banking and brokerage,

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esta esale tyare hous	ssior	Dom patic dries	Totals, .
Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade Stockyards, Warehouses and cold-stor Other persons in trade,	Professional service (all k	Domestic and Periocupations not in indu Laundries and laundry	1

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

ll r	1	1	11111			
		Miscellaneous.	11111			11111
	ITIONS.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occu- pational Neuroses," Blows, Vibrations Tressure, etc., causing Injuries to Nerves, Austream and Bones.	11111	111		1 2 1 1 1 1
	COND	Eye Strain.	11111	1.1.1	1 1	11111
	HARMFUL CONDITIONS.	Extreme Heat.	11111		8 8	M1111W
	H	Extreme Cold.	છ 1 ∺ 1 €3	1,1-1	9 9	
		Compressed Air.	,11111	111	1.1	111111
SE.		Miscellaneous.	11111	111	1.1	11111
CAUSE	IONAL	Wood Alcohol.	11111	111	1.1	11111
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).	Silver.	11111	111	1 1	11111
	NG COR	Lead.	11111	,111	15	-1-111
	ANCES (CAUSING DISTURBANCES)	Hides (Anthrax).	11111	111	1 1	11111
	STANCES	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	11111	- 1	99	41 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
	or Sun	etar d	11111	1.1.1	1.1	
	HARMF	Brass.	11111	TTİ	1 1	111111
		Arsenic.	1111	1 1 1	1.3	H1111H
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			Animal Husbandry and resting.			
			and		•	cts.
			qsn	als.		roduct: makers,
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		STRIES	stir	of Minerals	Tra.	Allied Products.
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		INDT	stry e H	etio:	Building Trades.	and irew kers
		Ħ	ore: . ic	Extraction	Bu	Chemical and makers,
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			Agriculture, Forestry, Animal I Agriculture, Forestry, Forestry, Animal Insbandry, Ice harvesting,	Mining, Quarrying,	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Alli Fertilizer makers, Pant makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,
			Agr For Ani Ice	Mir Que	Bui	Fer Pai Soa Oth

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Miscellaneous.	
	ITIONS.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occu-pational Neuroses," Blows, Vibrations, Pressure, etc., causing Injuries to Nerves, Muscles and Bones.	IIII WIITELE HEIIIIII
	COND,	Eye Strain.	1111 111111 1111111
	HARMFUL CONDITIONS	Extreme Heat.	H- NH-
	H	Extreme Cold.	IIII MIHILH HILLHII
		Compressed Air.	1111 111111 1111111
SE.		Miscellaneous.	THE THEFT HOUSE
CAUSE	IONAL	Wood Alcohol.	TITL WITHIT TITLET
	TULLIST	.19Vli2	1111 111111 चाराचा11
	NG COR	Lead.	1111 111111 80-111111
	SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).	Hides (Anthrax).	1111 111111 1111111
	STANCES	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	TITL HALLIE TITLITE
	or Sun	Dusta.	
	HARMFUL	Brass.	IIII IIIII HEIIIII
		Arsenic.	
	ı	INDUSTRIES.	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries. Other liquor and beverage workers, Lumbor and its Remanufacture. Funniure, Funniure, Flancs and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers, Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron Brass mills, Clock factories, Golok factories, Jewelly factories, Jewelly factories, Jewelly factories, Jemelly factories,

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factor and cometal	akers of blg mills, ills,	ry ig and mills, mills, sand ji and ji nd emills, rorks, nd cor vning: lls, .	and he make colight cal sures, tas, refacto worker defectors.
Watch factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, es etc., Paper mills, Pulp mills, Other papers,	Printing and publishing of Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing text Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Lace and embroidery mai Linen mills, Print works, Print works, Rope and condage factoric Rope and condage factoric Rope and cordage factoric Rope and cordage factoric Rope and worsted mills, Woolen and worsted mills.	Miscellaneon Broom and brush makers Button makers, Button makers, Electric light and power of lectrical supplies, Oil works, Oil works, Straw workers, Tobacco, Tobacco,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, ctc. — Continued.

		hliscellaneous.	1	ı	1-1	7	-111-	1.1	
	ITIONS.	Strain, Fatigue, Cramp, Faulty Positions, "Occu- pational Neuroses," Blows, Vibrations, Pressure, etc., causing Injuries to Merves, Muscles and Bones.	1	ı	ਜ ਜ	1	1 1 1 1 1	1.1	11
	COND	Eye Strain.	ı	ı	1-1	1	1111	1-1	1.1
	HARMFUL CONDITIONS	Eztreme Heat,	ı	ı		Ħ	co 1 ⊢ co 4	1 1	4141
	H	Eztreme Cold.	ı	63	44	15	4-040	1.1	1 1
		Compressed Air.	1	1		35	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1
SE.		Miscellaneous.	ı	1	1 1	-	-1111	[]	1 1
CAUSE	IONAL	Wood Alcohol.	ı	67	1 1	ı	1111	1 1	1 1
	HARMFUL SUBSTANCES (CAUSING CONSTITUTIONAL DISTURBANCES).	Silver.	ı	ı.	1 1	1	11111	1 1	1 1
	ING Co.	Lead.	п	1	1 1	2	11144	1.1	1 1
	ANCES (GAUSING DISTURBANCES)	Hides (Anthrax).	1	1	1 1	1	11111	1 1	1.1
	STANGE	Gases, Vapors and Fumes,	ı	П	1 1	2	-1010	60 00	6163
	UL SUB	Dusts.	1	1	l ī	ı	11111	1 1	1 1
	HARME	Brass.	1	ı	1 1	1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1
		Arsenic.	1	ı	1.1	ı	11111	1 1	1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous Industries — Concluded. Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	Morkers in not specified manuacturing and mechanical industries,	Water transportation.	rar	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.

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Miscellaneous Other persons in transpor		Banking and brokerage,	l est	ckya	er pe	Professional service (all k	Domestic and Occupations not in indust Laundries and laundry w	Totals,
Oth		Bar	Real estate,	Sto	War	Pro	Oce Lau	

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Totals.	475 131 99 34 211	288 1 287	5,933 5,933	1,076 106 48 308 102 512	535 104 24
		Miscellancous.	811	111		w-1011	1,1-1
		Local Irritation from Constant Vibration, Blows, Pressure, etc.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	,, ,,,,	-1111-	811
		Washing and Cleans- ing Fluids.	1111	1 1 1	1 1	11111	1 3 1
	TIONS).	Raw Wool.	11111	1 1 1	1 1	111111	1.1.4
	AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIONS)	Poisonous Vines, Trees,	1111	1 1 1	4 4	11111	1 1 1
	g Local	Paint.	11111	1 1 1		11111	1.1.1
	(CAUSIN	Oil,	1111	1 1 1	LI	erreti	1 1 1
CAUSE	ANCES (Lime,	11111	1 1 1	1.1	11111	1 1 1
	SUBST	Hides.	1111	1 1 1	1-1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1
	DS AND	Dyes.	11111	1 1 1	1-1	84 84	1 1 1
	IRRITANT FLUIDS	Cyanide and Plating Solutions.	11111	1 1 1	1-1	11111	1 1 1
	IRRITAN	Сһтоле.	11111	1 1 1	1 1	1 [1 1 1 1	1 1 1
		Chemicals.	11111	1 1 1		9 1 1 1 1 02	1 1 1
		Cement.	1	1 1 1	673 673	11111	111
		Brass.	1111	1 1 1		133	1 1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Mining, Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying,	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Products. Fortilizer makers, Paint makers, from the products of the product cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Othor chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers,

14 67 125 201	32 220 32 48	1,975 421 421 341 133 133 17 622 162 269	15,814 115 115 115 115 115 117 117 117 117 117
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		ervers,	
		ucts.	nd their Products s, orking, rkers, Finished Products kers and repairers.
		Prod	ed Pr
	thing.	indred Products (ers, S, uners, picklers, pr houses,	nd their Produc , rking, fers, finished Produc ers and repairers and pocketbook r
kers, gypsu	Z	r Kin makei ckers, llls, . e cann cing h refinel rs, .	
t and tone c	sers, . s, wool	Food and Ki , and cheese mak ers and packer d grain mills, d vegetable can ar and packing akers and refir	Iron and Steel selectual implementa implementa implementa moubble sand referries, and reil was and steel mills, and boat building one and carriages, rivon and steel man to see and steel man to see and steel man to be to the left, leather cas is, significant in the makers, when the see and steel was and saddle man the bett, leather cas is, significant in the see and saddle man the see and s
kers, takers ement and s	g mal naker kers (Food and cl rers al nd gra nd veg er and eakers	n an
Tile makers, workers, Glass makers, workers, Lime, cement and gypsum Marble and stone cutters,	Clothing makers, Corset makers (wool or fo Shirt, collar and cuff m	Food and Kin Bakerics, Butter and cheese mak Candy, Fish cures and packers Front and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable can Slaughter and packing Sugar makers and refinn Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel a Agricultural implement Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal we froundries and metal wiron and steel mills, Ship and boat building Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel wo. Leather and its Harness and saddle ma Leather belt, leather cass Shoes, Tannories, Trunk makers,
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Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		.els.joT	560 451 111 98	2,499 536 651 237 180 895	1,392 334 334 93 154 24 24 24 106 92 110
		Miscellaneous.	1111		1001H111HHH
		Local Irritation from Constant Vibration, Blows, Pressure, etc.	1111	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	H1111H11111
		Washing and Cleans- ing Fluids.	8-1-	11111	1111111111
	TIONS).	.looW wgA	1111	11111	1111111111
	LOCAL AFFECTIONS)	Poisonous Vines, Trees, Shrubs, etc.	1111	111111	11111111111
	g Loca	.taint.	1111	6 111111111111111111111111111111111111	11111111111
	(CAUSING	Oil.	1311	11111	13111111111
CAUSE.	SUBSTANCES	Lime.	1111	11111	1111111111
		.esbiH	1111	#1####	*
	DS AND	Dyes.	111	11111	1111111111
	IRRITANT FLUIDS	Cyanide and Plating Solutions.	1 1 1 1	11111	9-111-11114
	IRRITAL	Сһтотне.		11111	11111111111
		Chemicals.	1111	21-11-	H111H111111
		Сетепт.	1 1 1 1	111111	1111111111
		Brass.	1111	11111	mm
		INDUSTRIES	Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. akers (wood), ture, as and organs, nd planing mills, woodworkers,	Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. (eg. 1871 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189
			Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor	Lumber and it Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Proand Brass mills,

1,945	142 1,360 23 192	601 601	7,045 7,045 7,045 7,045 7,045 7,045 7,045 7,155
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1-1	1111	1.1	######################################
1.1	1111	61 64	#1==11110011100= 9
1.1	1111	1 1	***********
1.1	1111	1.1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Paper.	Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper Paper mills, Pupp mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Textiles. Carpet mills, Coron mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Lace and embroidery makers, Linea mills, Faith works, Roye and cordage factories, Sall, awning and tent makers, Silk mills, Wolen and worsted mills, Wolen and workers mills, Wolen and worsted mills, Wolen and brush makers, Silk mills, Wolen and brush makers, Gigans, Broom and brush makers, Gigans,

Table III. — Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Concluded.

		, slatoT	1,444	9,430	1,935 170 2,008 1,772 3,545	850 850	420	129 129	7,143 21 45
		Miscellaneous.	1.1	4	1) 1 ത 🗝	1 1	61 63	1-1	911
		Local Irritation from Constant Vibration, Blows, Pressure, etc.	11	က	-1110	1.1		1.1	10 I
		Washing and Cleans- ing Fluids.	1.1	1	+1+11	1.1	1.1	1.1	6
	CTIONS)	Raw Wool.	1.1	1	TITEL	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 1 1
	AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIONS)	Poisonous Vines, Trees,	1 1	13	618	1-1	91 01	3 . 1	
	d Loca	Paint.	1 1	ı	11111	1 1	1 1	1 1	सा।
	(CAUSIN	Ji.O	1.1	н	11-11	1 1	1.1	3.1	1.1.1
CAUSE	ANCES	Lime.	11	1	11111	1-1	1.1	1 1	1 1 1
	SUBST	Hides.		1	11111	1-1	3 1	1 1	1 1 1
		Dyes.	1 1	1	11111	1 1	1 1	1 1	H 1 1
	IRRITANT FLUIDS	Cyanide and Plating Solutions.	1.1	1	1111	1.1	1-1	3 1	1 1 1
	IRRITAL	Сһтотае.	1 1	ı	1111	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1
		Chemicals.	1 1	-	111-1	1 1	1.1	i 1	m 1 1
		Cement.	1 1	ı	11111	1.1	1 1	1.1	111
		Brass.	1.1	-	111-1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1 1 1
		. INDUSTRIES.	Water transportation.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	severs, bridges, etc Livery stables. Street, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express companies.	Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Trade. Banking and brokernge, Insurance,

6,397 27 289 175	320 320	1,537 1,298 239	78,308
			128
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P-1-1-1	l i	400-	27
11111	1.1	1.1.1	6
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1-111	1.1	1 1 1	133
11111	11	1 1 1	5.8
11111	1.1	111	16
11111	1.1	4-1-1	25
1-111	1	1 1 1	27
11111	1 1	1 1 1	10
11111	1 1	1 1 1	32
11-		1 1 1	72
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11111	1-1	111	26
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Real Who Stoci Ware Othe	Profe	Occu	

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

					CAUSE.	SE.				
				BELTING.	ING.			BURNS.		
INDUSTRIES.	Ani- mals, ln- sects, ctc.	Asphyx-iation, Drown- ing, etc.	Assault and Fight- ing.	Caught between Belt and Pulley (not while shifting).	t Struck d' Breaking Belt.	Chemi- cal.	Fire.	Hot Objects.	Molten Metal.	Steam, Hot Liquids, etc.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Har-Agriculture, Forestry, Forestry, Ice harvesting,	# (911201	[]] []	1 1 1 1	11111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	11111	1 + 1 1 1
Extraction of Minerals.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	f [1.1	1 1	1 1	11,	1 1
Building and hand trades.	1-1	ကကေ	==	1-1	1.1	, ,		1-1	. 1 -1	= =
Chemical and Allied Froducts. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	111		1 1 1	111	1.1.1	111	പ । പ	1 1 1	1 1 1	171
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Line, cement and gypsum,	11	1 1	1-1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1-1
Bakeries, Candy. Fish curers and packers, Siaughter and packing houses,	11111.	1111	11111	1-1-1-1-1	11111	1111	11111		11111	11111

#1111e11	111 111		11 1111	1 1	
11111111	111 111	111111	11 1111	1.1	1111111111
11111111	।।। ।।। चला ।।।	111111	11 1111	1 1	elelllilli ellllillel
11111111	810 111	111111	11 4141	1 1	#111111111
			ad Steel.		
Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagens and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Liquors and Beverages.	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Sox makers (wood), Turniture, Tanos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. in-plate factories, Paper. Paper. Paper mills, ther papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills. Cotton mills. Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills,

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

CAUSE.	Belting, Borns,	Ani- Asphyx- Assault between line, etc. ing, etc. ing, etc. shifting).	echanical in- resp. bridges,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electric light and power companies, Glas works, Glas works, Glas works, Glas works, Glas and electric companies, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Water transportation. Water Transportation. Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Livery stables, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies.

Telegraph and Telephone.	1	1	- -	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı
Telegraph and telephone,	1	ı —	1	1	'	;	ı	,	,	1
Miscellaneous Transportation.	1	-	1	.1	,	1	,	1	1	1
Other persons in transportation,	1	-	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ŀ
Trade.		-	-	1	1	1	1	t	1	ı
Real estate,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	~		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	1	1	;	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1
Other persons in trade,	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	1	ı
Professional Service.	1	1	,	ł	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional service (all kinds),	1	1	1	1	,		1	ı	,	1
Domestic and Personal Service.	1	1	-	,	1	ı	1	,	1	1
Occupations not in industries,	1	-	-	1	'	ı	,	1	ı	ı
Totals,	က	83	m	63	-	1	က	П	-	∞
			-						-	

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

TINDUSTRIES. Change Preserving Change Preserving Change Preserving Change Preserving Change Change

Car and railroad abona	•	t i	1 1	i	ı	÷	1	ı	1	ı	1	t
oundries and metal working,	• • •	111	1 1 1	1 1 1	L-1-1	1691	1 1 1	11	1 1)	111	111	1 1 1
Sup and poat bunding,		⊣ 1 1	111	I I	1 1 3	1) 1	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 63	1 1 1
Leather and its Finished Products.		1	1	ı	ı	-	ı	1	1	1	1	١
Shoes,		1 1	1 1	1 1	1.1	I ==	1 1	1 1	1 +	1 1	- 1	1-1
Liquors and Beverages.		1	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1
Breweries,	• • •	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1-1	1-1	11	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Lumber and its Remanufacture.	,	1	1	1	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	,
Box makers (wood),	•	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	LI	1 1	1 1	1 1
Janos and organs,		1	ı	ı	. 1	1	1		· I	1 1	1 1	1)
Saw and planing mills,		1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1)	1 1	1 1
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and	pu											
Tin-plate factories,	•		H	1 1	1-1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	l j	1 1	1 1
Paper.		1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Box makers (paper), Paper mills,	• •	1 1	1 1	1 1	١	1	t i	⊣ I	1.1	LI	1 1	1 1
Other papers,	•	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	ı	ì	ı
Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,		1 1	1-1	1 1	1-1	11	1-1	1-1	1.1	1 1		
Textiles.		1	1	ı	1	2	ı	87	-	-	1	1
Otton mills,	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	10	1 1	1 -	1 1	1 1
yeing and finishing textiles,		ı	1	ı	1	1	ı		t	• 1	1	1
Chitting mills,		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3
tope and cordage factories,		1	1	1	ł	1	1	ı	1	1	ı	ı
Woolen and worsted mills.		1 1	1 1	1 4	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1) 1	J 1
Not specified textile workers,		1	1	ı		1	ı	١	,	١	1	ı

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

							ı				
						CAUSE.					
		CRANES.		ELECT	ELECTRICITY.			ELEVATORS.	TORS.		
INDUSTRIES.	Breaking Cable or Chain.	Struck by Load.	Miscel- laneous.	Flashes and Short Circuits.	Shocks.	Caught in Ma- chinery.	Caught between Car and Shaft.	Caught Under- neath or on Top of Car.	Falling Car.	Falling down Shaft (Person).	Miscel- laneous.
Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers. Electric light and power companies, Electrical supplies, Gas works. Gas works. Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Water Transportation. Water transportation, Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transisfer, cab and hack companies. Street railways, Steam railroads,	11111111 11 11111			ėlenini i ne mile	କ୍ରୀନ୍ତରୀ (ରୀ । । च । । । च	11111111 1 11 1 11111	ette(III II IIII		11111111 1 11 1 11111	ettilise ()) e ((e))	
Express companies.	1 1	1 1	11	1 1	11	11	1 1	1 1	J 1	1 1	1-1

Telegraph and Telephone.	1.1	1-1	1 1	1 1	90	1 1	1 1	1 1	1-1	1-1	
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	1.1	1-1	1.1	i i	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	i t	1.1	1 1
Trade. Wholesale and retail trade, Warchouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,	 नाना।	81811	1111	11111	-1-11	1111	40011	11111	11111	- 1 - 1 i	11111
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds), Domestic and Personal Service. Occupations not in industries,	 FT 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	1111	11, 11	—— 83 63	11 11	11 11	1 1 1 1	1.1 1.1
Totals,	ေ	2	4	က	21	1	14	က	-	10	2

Table IV. - Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. - Continued.

		From Scaf- folding.	11 22 8	1-1
		From or with Portable Ladders.	।।(।।। व्यवस्तन्ति।।।।।	1 1
	LS.	From Poles.		1 1
	FALLS	From Per- manent Struc- tures.		1 }
		Over Obstruc- tions.	(1111 11 13 111 11 111	1 1
CAUSE.		Into Holes, Pits, etc.		1 [
		Falling Material from Over- head.	1 1 1 6101 1 1 1 1 1	1-1
		Explosions (Other than Boilers).	11111 == 11 111 11 111	1 1
	ATING.	Cave-in.		1 1
	Excavating.	Blasting and Drilling.	11111 600 11 111 1111	1 1
	F.norinos	(caught in or struck by Moving Part).		1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting. Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying, Building Trades. Building Trades. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers, etc., makers, Other chemical workers, stor, makers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Eakeries, Candy, Glass and Stone Products. Bakeries, Candy.	Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,

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	111 111	11111,	11 1111	11 11111111
	HIH III	11111	11 1111	11 111111111
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01-11111-	111 111	11111	11 1111	11 (111111111
1111111	111 111	11111	11 111	11 11111111
1111111	111 111		11 1111	11 111111111
1111111	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1		11 1111111111
Iron and Steel and their Products. bile factories, realroad shops, es and metal working, l steel mills, host building, and carriages, on and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. ies, ies, Liquors and Beverages. ries,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. e. e. f. f. f. f. f. f. f.	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-plate factories, Bax makers (paper), Paper Paper Paper Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments, Textiles. Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Kinthing mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,
Iron and Steel and Automobile factories. Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills. Ship and boat building, Wagons and carrieges, Other iron and steel workers,	Shoes, Tanneries, Breweries, . Distilleries, .	Lumber and Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal I Tin-plate factories, Box makers (paper), Paper mills, . Other papers, .	Printing and B Printing and publishing estal Textil Carpet mills, Cotron mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jude mills, Knitting mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

H			From Scaf- folding.		1.1
			From or with Portable Ladders.	ਜ਼ੀਜ਼ੀ 9 ਜ਼ੀਜ਼ਜ਼ਲ	
		LS.	From Poles,	innimi i ii e emin	t t
		Falls.	From Per- manent Struc- tures.		t t
			Over Obstruc- tions.	11111111 लल 11111	1.1
	CAUSE.		Into Holes, Pits, etc.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1
)		Falling Material from Over- head.		11
			Explosions (Other than Boilers).		
		ATING.	Cave-in.		11
		Excavating.	Blasting and Drilling.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1
		Engines	(caught in or struck by Moving Part).		1 1
			INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electrical supplies, Gas works. Rubber factories. Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies. Gas and electric companies. Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries. Water transportation. Water transportation. Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc. Livrey stables. Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies.

Telegraph and Telephone. Telegraph and telephone,	<u> </u>	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1		1 1	iı
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	•	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	. 1 1	1.1	1 1	1.1
Trade.		1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	# 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	₩ (₩ 1
Wholesale and retail trade,		1	ı	ı	ı	ı	-	1	ı	ı	_	1
Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1.1	1 i	1 1	1 1	1 1	t I	·
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds),	•	1 1	1-1	1.1	1.1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1.1	1.1	1-1
Domestic and Personal Service. Occupations not in industries,	•	1-1	1 1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1 1	ı t	1 1		t 1
Totals,	•	_	4	2	9	67	9	67	7	63	20	23

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Infec-	tion from Trivial Cuts, Burns, etc.)	1 1	1-1	- 1	1 1	211==
			Miscel- laneous.	1111	1 1		111	11	1111
		Hoists.	Falling Loads.	1111	1-1	1 1	111	1 1	11111
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			Break- ing Parts.	1111	1 1	1 1	111	1-1	11111
		в.	Struck by Tools.	11111	1.1	1.1	111	1 1	11111
	CAUSE.	HAND LABOR.	Strains from Lifting, etc.	1111	1-1	61 63	111	1-1	#111H
		H	Caught by Ma- terial.	1111	1 1	၈၁ က	ਜ।ਜ	1 1	11111
			Gears.	11111	1.1	1 1	111	1 1	11111
		n.	Miscel- laneous.	81111	∺ →	6163	111	1 (11111
		Falls - Con.	Down Stair- ways.	1111	1.1	1.1	1-1-1	1 [11111
		F.	Slipping on Floor Level.	1111	1.1	1 1	1 1 1	FI	11111
			INDUSTRIES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Forestry, Ice harvesting,	Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying, .	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,	Food and Kindred Products. Candy. Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,

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Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories, Coar and railrand shops, Foundries and metal working, Fron and steel mills, Fron and steel mills, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. ies, Liquors and Beverages. ies,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture. Pranos and organs. Siaw and planing mills, Other woodworkers.	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-plate factories,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments, Textiles. Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Silk mills, Silk mills, Not specified textile workers,
Automol Car and Foundrie Iron and Ship and Wagons	Leath Shoes, Tanneries, Breweries, Distilleries, .	Box mak Furnitur Pianos al Saw and Other wo	Metals and M Tin-plate fact. Box makers (I Paper mills, Other papers,	Printing and Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and illemp and oo Silk mills, voile and voolen and

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

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		Miscel- laneous.	#1111111 H HH H H11111	11
	Hoisrs.	Falling Loads.	ELLETTE E MM T 1,1113	1 1
		Break- ing Parts.	TITITITE I TE E TITIE	1.1
	я.	Struck by Tools.	11111111 1 11 1 11111	1 3
CAUSE.	HAND LABOR.	Strains from Lifting, etc.	elliell i ti e litel	11
	H,	Caught by Ma- terial.	था। ला।।। ला। चाचा।	11
		Gears.	11111111 1 11 # #1111	1.1
	j.	Miscel- laneous.	(M)	1 1
	FALLS - Con.	Down Stair- ways.	11111111 1 11 1 11111	1 1
	Ę.	Slipping on Floor Level.	11111111 1 11 1 11111	1 1
		INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electrical supplies,	Express Companies.

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elegr l tele	ellar in tr	reta nd co in tr	Pro ervice	estic	•
Telegraph and telephone,	Misc	ate, le anc ses al	nal se	Domestic and Personal Service.	. IS,
legrap	Miscellaneous Trans) Other persons in transportation,	Trade. feel estate, cholessle and retail trade, farchouses and cold-storage plants, ther persons in trade,	Professional service (all kinds), .	Domestic a	Totals,
Te	O	O W	Pro	0	

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Miscel- laneous.		1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1 1 1	1 3	1 1	111
	MENT.	Col- lisions.	. 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1.1	111
	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT.	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	1	1.1	1 1	1 1	1-1	ကေး၊က	1.1	1.1	
	RAILRO	Falls from Cars or Loco- motives.	1	1 1	1.1	1.1	1 1	3.1.1	1 1	1 1	
		Coupling or un-	1	1 1	1 1	1.1	1 1	111	1.1	1.1	
CAUSE.	Presses		1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1-1	1 1	111
		Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills),	ı	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1 1	1 1	1 1	ı i ı
		Planers (Metal).	1	1 1	1.1	1 1	1.1	111	1.1	1 1	1 1 1
		Nails (in Boxes, Barrels or Objects).	1	1 1	1 1	1 1	`	111	1.1	1.1	1 1 1
		Miscel- laneous (Unclas- sified).	1	1 1	i i	1.1	1.1	111	1.1	7-1	: 1 -
		Lathes (Wood-work-ing).	ı	1 1	l I	1.1	1.1	1.1.1	t i	1.1	1 1 1
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			dry :						mi.		
			sban					Chemical and Allied Products. artridge, fireworks, etc., makers, mical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. ment and gypsum,	icts.	
		ró.	Hus		٠.	Extraction of Minerals.		Prod make	Pro(Food and Kindred Products	
		RIES	imal		• •	Min	Frad	lied etc.,	tone	ed P	
		UST	An		• •	n of	ing 1	d Al	nd S	indr	onse
		INDUSTRIES.	estry, Animal Ice Harvesting.			actio	uildi trade	l an firew kers,	ss an	nd K	kers,
		. 1	Fore		ndry,	Extr	B	mica dge, I wor	Gla and	od aı	d pac pack
			ure,	re, .	usbar	•	and l	Che partri	Clay, nent		rs an
			Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting.	Agriculture, . Forestry, .	Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Quarrying,	Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Product Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and S. Lime, cement and gypsum,	Bakeries,	Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,
			Agr	Agr	Ani Ice	Qua	Bui	Pow Oth	Lim	Bak	Fish

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Iron and Steel and their Products. bile factories, i railroad shops, ics and metal working, d steel mills, and earriages, and earriages, ron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. ies, Liquors and Beverages. ies,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. cr. (wood), dr.	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-plate factories, Paper. Box makers (paper), Paper. Paper mills, Other papers.	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments, Textiles. Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Roite and wordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and wordage factories, Woolen and wordage factories, Woolen and wordage factories,

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

						CAUSE.					
								RAILRO	RAILROAD EQUIPMENT	MENT.	
INDUSTRIES.	Lathes (Wood-work-ing).	Miscellaneous (Unclassified).	Nails (in Boxes, Barrels or Objects).	Planers (Metal).	Portable Tools (Other than Rock Drills).	(Punch and Drop and Miscel- laneous Presses).	Coupling or uncoupling Cars.	Falls from Cars or Loco-motives.	Struck or run over by Car or Loco- motive.	Col- lisions.	Miscel- laneous.
Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electrical supplies, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Gas works, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Water transportation, Water transportation, Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Dridges, etc. Livery stables, Truck, transfer, ecb and hack companies, Steet railways, Steet railways,	Mellill	# #	11111111 1 11 1 11111	11111111 1 11 1 11111		11111111 1 11 1 11111		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	∞ 11—11—11 1 1 1 2 11112		-
Express Companies.	11	11	11	i i	1.1	1 1	1 1	t i	###	1-1	1 1

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ra ph	Miscellaneous sons in transpor	il tra ld-st ade,	Profession vice (all lesting and time)	
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T and	Mis	te, and es ar sons	Don Don	
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Telegraph and telephone	Miscellaneous Other persons in transpo	Real estate, Wholesale and retail trad Warehouses and cold-stor Other persons in trade,	Professional service (all k Domestic and Occupations not in indus	

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Miscel- laneous.	1111	I- I	1.1	111	1.1	11111
	AYS.	Struck or run over by Car,	11111	1.1	11	111	1 1	11111
	STREET RAILWAYS.	Running Boards (struck by Obstruc-	1 1 1 1	1.1	1.1	111	1.1	11111
	STRI	Falls from Cars (Other than off Running Boards).	1111	1.1	1.1	1 1. 1	11	11111
		Caught between Cars (Other than while Coup-ling).	3 1 1 1 1	11	11	111		11111
CAUSE.	Acci-		1 1 1 1 1	1 1	t I	111	1.1	Trifi
		Wood Molders, Shapers, Mortis- ing Ma- chines, etc.	11111	1.1		111	(1	1111
	VEHICLES.	Self-pro- pelled.				111	1.1	11111
	VEH	Animal- drawn.	69 63 → 1	1.1	თ თ	111	1.1	
		Shaft- ing, Set Serews, Coup- lings, etc.				111	1.1	11111
		Saws.	1 4 5 1 1	1.1	1 1	111	1.1	11111
		INDUSTRES.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Toestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Extraction of Minerals.	Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,	Bakeries, Food and Kindred Products. Candy, Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,

Automobile factories, Car and railrad shops, Foundries and netal working, Foundries and netal working, Foundries and netal working, Foundries and netal working, Magnos and carriages, Other iron and steel workers, Leather and its Finished Products. Shoes, Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Fiuriture. Fiuriture. Box makers (wood), Fiuriture. Fiuriture. Box makers (wood), Faper. Paper. Pa	७०९ लागा ११ ११ सल्ता ११ स्थाल ११ स्थाल ११ स्थाल	러	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	335511111 111 111 111 11111 11 1111 11 411	PRINCE PROGRES	च्या । च्या ११० ०० १० । । । । । । । । । । । । । । ।		FILLER TO THE FILLE TO MINE TO THE			
Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills,	1 1 1		111		FII	-11	111	111	111	111	111
Kope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	111	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	1111	01101-	1111	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1111	1111

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

	CAUSE,	Vehicles. Acci- Street Railways.	Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coup- lings, eftc.		
	CAUSE.	Acci-		ettlitti e ti i'titti	ı
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		Vени	Animal- drawn.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1
,			Shaft- ing, Set Screws, Coup- lings, etc.	11111111 1 11 1 11111	i I
			Saws.	ennince (1 (1111)	1 1
			INDUSTRIES.	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electric light and power companies, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Rubber factories, Rubber factories, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Warkers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, Mater Transportation. Water transportation. Boad, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc. Livery stables, Triver transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steen railroads,	Express Companies.

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g rapi lepho	laneo transi		ail tra sold-st trade,	Professional Service rvice (all kinds), .	tic ar	
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Telegraph 3	Perso:	state,	sale an	sional	Dations	Totals, .
Pelegr	Miscellaneous Other persons in transpo	Real e	Wholesale and retail trade Warehouses and cold-stor Other persons in trade,	Professional service (all l	Domestic and Occupations not in indus	T_{c}

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Continued.

		Totals.	21 00001	- 1-	64	1186		6 01 ∺ ∺ 10
	IRRITANT FLUIDS AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIONS).	Local Irritation from Constant Vibration, Blows, Pressure, etc.	11111	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	F-I	11111
	L Condi-	Extreme Heat.	11111	1 1	1 1	111	1 1	1111
ei	Harmful Condi-	Extreme Cold.	11111	1 1	ન	111	1 1	11111
CAUSE	UTIONAL	Miscel- laneous.	11111	1 1	1 1	111	1-1	H111H
	ig Constiff	Lead.	1111	1.1	× 1 1	1 1 1	1.1	11111
	Harmful Substances (causing Constitutional Disturbances),	Hides (Anthrax).	11111	11	1.1	111	1-1	11111
		Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	11111	1.1	1-1	1 1 1	1-1	11111
	Harmfu	Brass.	1111	1.1	1.1	ਜਜ।	1-1	11111
	INDUSTRIES.		Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	Quarrying, Extraction of Minerals.	Building and hand trades,	Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, freworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	Bakerics, Candy Kindred Products. Candy, Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,

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	111	111	11111	11	1111	1 1	1111111111
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		•		Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-plate factories,		•	
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Iron and Steel and their Products. le factories, and metal working, teel mills, dearriages, and stroig,	Leather and its Finished Products.	3 	Lumber and its Remanufacture. (wood)	Teta.	ъ	Pri publ	inish te m s, lage orste
Iro ile fa ile fa ille fa sailre steel boat nd ca n an	Lea	, g	Lo or plani	ad IN	ls, ls,	and 1	ills, ills, d jut find find find find find find find find
Iron and Steel an tutomobile factories, 2ar and railroad shops, condries and metal working, roon and steel mills, this and boat building, Magons and carriages, 'Heler iron and steel workers, Pleber iron and steel workers,	s, .	eries llerie	Lumber an Box makers (wood), Furniture, Planos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	ls an	nake r mil r par	ing s	Tex Cotton mills Ootion mills Ootion mills Hemp and jute mills. Rope and cordage factories, silk mills. Noolea and worsted mills. Noolea not worsted mills.
Iron and Steel a Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Shoes, . Tanneries,	Breweries, Distilleries,	Lumber Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mi Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Tin-plate factories,	Box makers (paper), Paper mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbine Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles Hemp and jute mills, Rintfing mills, Rinteng and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,

Table IV. — Fatal Injuries, classified by Industries and by Causes, etc. — Concluded.

		Totals.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
	IRRITANT FLUIDS AND SUBSTANCES (CAUSING LOCAL AFFECTIONS).	Local Irritation from Constant Vibration, Blows, Pressure, etc.	ettetiti i ii i iiii ii
	L Condi-	Extreme Heat.	
5	HARMFUL CONDI-	Extreme Cold.	
CATISE	TIONAL	Miscel- laneous.	11111111 1 11 1 11111 11
	G Constitus).	Lead.	
	ANCES (CAUSING DISTURBANCES)	Hides (Anthrax).	ਜ਼ੁਰਾ।।।।(I ਜ਼ੁਰੂ [
	Harmful Substances (causing Constitutional	Gases, Vapors and Fumes.	elllell ee
	Навмго	Brass.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers. Electrical supplies, Gas works. Gas works. Gas and electric companies, Gas and electric companies, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, industries, Water Transportation. Water transportation, Truck, transfer, cab and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Invex, ratales, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steen railroads, Express companies,

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Telegraph and telephone,	Miscellane Other persons in transpo	Real estate, retail trad Wholesale and retail trad Warehouses and cold-sto Other persons in trade, .	Professional service (all l	Domestic and Personal Servi Occupations not in industries,	To
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Table V. — Occurrence of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Months of the Year, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

				1	Mont	ens.								Number o Accidents
														6,560
														7,218
			•			Ţ.							1	6,514
			•			•								6,438
		•	•			•	•					•		6,575
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	.	6,348
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	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6,938
											•		- 1	6,257
														6,906
			_											5,834
			-				-	-						6,528
		•	•	•			•	•		•	•	•	- 1	6,192
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠ ا	0,102
													. [78,308

Table VI. — Occurrence of Fatal Injuries by Months and Days of the Month, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

DAYS OF T	HE MONTH.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
1, 2, 3 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 118, 19, 20, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 228, 228, 228, 228, 228, 228, 229, 331, Totals,		1	2 - 1 1 1 4 4 3 2 1 1 1 - 1 2 2 1 1 - 3 3 1 - 3 3 9	42 	1233-3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	43 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 11 11 12 12 13 15 15 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	42 22 1 1 4 4 4 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 6 3 3 3 2 2 3 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3	2 3 2 1 1 1 1 - 3 3 3 - 1 1 3 3 1 2 3 3 - 1 1 1 4 4 1	211111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1	1	1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1	23 18 16 7 10 22 20 8 15 14 10 18 20 23 17 15 15 15 11 12 22 14 16 10 10 11 11 12 11 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

TABLE VII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

	Sex.	х.			Ac	AGE PERIODS.	20.			BASIS OF WAY	BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.
INDUSTRIES.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ioe harvesting.	473 129 99 34 211	લાલાાા	₩	2 01023	133 34 30 6 63 63	111 22 28 4 4 57	48 44 10 30 30	63 11 11 25 25	28 110 33 33 6	10 10 10 11	465 130 90 34 211
Mining, Quarrying,	288 1 287	111	111	၈၂၀	# ' E	90 1 89	99	88 1 88	1 1 41	1 01	278 1 277
Building and hand trades.	5,930 5,930	es es	11	441 441	1,715	1,686 1,686	1,246 1,246	640 640	188 188	90 80 80 80	5,903 5,903
Chemical and Allied Products. Fertilizer makers, Paint maleus, freworks, etc., makers, Soop makers, Other chomical workers,	970 106 45 248 91 480	106 3 60 111 32	# 1 6 6 6 7 1 4 2 6 6 7 1 4 2 6 7 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1	141 4 6 63 19 49	334 23 10 129 26 26	260 30 281 1428 1428	186 33 14 34 16 89	112 14 17 10 10 62		60 111 25 20 20	1,016 95 48 98 492
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Cloy of the control	528 104 24 12 63 125 200	P- W4 H	2071111	46 111 212 213	171 9 9 22,4 84 84	401. 411.48.88.78	98 119 22 128 14 41	20 8 4 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 ro 1 c1 co 4	271 1 20	456 996 144 196 196
Clothing makers,	. 159 108 9	168 112 23	6 000 H	88 65 11	131 97 10	444 0 6	25. 24. 24.	21 9 8 8	9671	122 67 17	205 153 15

Table VII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Continued.

Basis of Wage Payments.	S. Time-	18	1,918 397 323 130 130 9 17 162 268	12,830 95 95 95 135 7,659 566 542 96 3,157	3,044 44 44 1,902 998 13
Basis	Piece- workers.	9 29	74 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,984 20 20 114 110 1,058 402 402 402 1,232	1,560 17 13 1,332 1,952
	60 Years and over.		811 041 1 044	384 14 14 240 20 20 10 78	134 5 1 87 40
	50 to 59 Years.	- ro I	161 282 1 448 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	1,024 9 41 115 617 25 27 47 12 258	300 13 6 194 85 85
.80	40 to 49 Years.	9	357 75 75 26 12 2 134 134 31	2,169 12 78 48 48 1,250 93 107 18 563	514 4 13 298 197
AGE PERIODS.	30 to 39 Years.	10	460 98 98 53 112 112 187 48 48 57	3,802 27 142 162 66 2,091 158 242 30 1,046	903 13 15 576 296 3
A	21 to 29 Years.	8 16	666 151 151 133 • 22 22 22 191 191 191 94	6,183 284 285 92 3,279 258 381 381 1,822	1,603 21 28 28 1,133 417
	16 to 20 Years.	111	236 59 211 221 23 39	2,102 10 137 137 1,163 70 146 3 557	950 30 768 145
	Under 16 Years.	H4	27 16 16 17 1	150 - 5 - 77 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 65	200 2 2 7 178 113
SEX.	Female.	30	188 37 120 5 - 1 1 18	265 27 27 70 4 4 4 4	633 10 17 566 39
SE	Male.	24 18	1,787 384 1 221 128 128 621 160 2621	15,549 115 067 245 8,647 610 940 940 4,229	3,971 51 83 2,668 1,154 1,154
	LND USTRIES,	Glothing — Con. Hat makers (wool or felt), . Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	Food and Kindred Products. Butter and cheese makers, Candy. Fish cuers and packers, Fish cuers and packers, Four and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, Slangither and packing houses, Slangither and packing houses, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and ralirod shops, Iron and rale mills. Ship and both building. Wagons and carniages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers. Tanneries, Trunk makers,

559 450 111 98	2,300 523 558 558 207 176 836	1,252 297 8 83 81 137 137 105 105	1,751 162 1,296 23 179	578 578	9,056 152 4,969 577 122 220
HH11	199 133 93 30 4 4	24. 0.7. 1	194 66 51 64 -	23 23 23	3,133 93 2,095 25 99 141
20 115 4	156 25 39 17 17 15 60	2	60 6 88 1 1 4	16 16	437 11 223 26 3 17
25 68 25 25	285 54 66 26 18 121	` % 7⊔ч4445∞5	142 5 5 113 122 17	8 8	946 24 534 62 7 13
150 136 12 12	392 91 100 37 35 129	074 074 14411 1270 1488 88	277 21 15 213 7 21	78 78	1,690 27 249 949 95 23 31
170 144 23	485 97 127 43 41 177	30 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	417 37 21 300 4 55	0 6	2,429 36 1,379 142 43 55
122 84 36 36	711 163 199 67 67 48 234	520 143 174 177 43 48 88 83 35 165	640 65 65 463 8 8	177 177	3,762 47 2,277 198 109 106
21 4 10 16	393 94 103 40 21 135	47 12 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	393 88 88 46 219 1	189 189	2,282 78 1,305 71 32 121
M 1 1 M	112 17 17 39	6 44 ± 1848 1 ± 1849 1 ± 184	24 1 2	31	643 22 397 8 8 4 18
8-1-	5 7-448 - 81	25 25 11 28 24 24 24 24 25 27	281 95 103 23	8 89	3,353 78 2,152 36 112 134
558 450 111 97	2,427 529 607 229 180 882	272,1 309 808 128 128 223 248 110 498	1,664 133 82 1,257 23 169	533	8,836 167 4,912 566 109 227
Liquors and Boverages. Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Furniture. Flano and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Clock factories, Clock factories, Copper factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Tim-plate factories, Tim-plate factories, Match factories, Brass and copper. Other metal workers,	Paper. Box makers (paper.), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., Paper mils, Pulp mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding.	Textiles. Octon mills, Oyding and finishing textiles, Homp and jute mills, Knitting mills,
Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquo	Lumber Box makers (wood) Funiture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mother woodworkers	Metals and Metals and Metals and IIIs, Clock factories, Copper factories, Copper factories Lead and silve Tin-plate factori Watch factories, Watch factories, Brass and copper Other metal wor	Box makers (p. Makers of blaretc., Paper mills, Pulp mills, Other papers,	Printing 8	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and fin Hemp and jut, Knitting mills,

Table VII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.

BASIS OF WAGE PAYMENTS.	rs Piece Time- workers. workers.	1 8 34 80 12 263 34 150 40 84 40 402 2,014 107 4008	1,572 5,250 59 26 12 20 12 20 20 20 12 20 606 1,694 1 523 1 1062 1 503 1 1062 1 1062 1 1062 1 1063 1 1063 1 15 1063 1 15 1063 1 15 1063 1 15 1063 1 15 1063 1 15 1063 1 16 1063	8 1,436
	60 Years and over.	221 4 4 4 4 107 107 109 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	137 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	89
	50 to 59 Years.	213 213 213 33	419 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	128
DS.	40 to 49 Years.	1 11 25 2 4 0 4 E	863 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	297
AGE PERIODS.	30 to 39 Years.	2 10 60 43 43 12 534 105	1,611 26 26 120 120 173 173 8 8 8 4 133 132 145	456
A	21 to 29 Years.	36 61 61 61 4 32 677 154	2,674 111 140 141 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	472
	16 to 20 Years.	4,54 4,54 113 113	1,032 12 14 46 375 375 11 174 11 219	51
	Under 16 Years.	111 8 6 125 23 25 25 25	86 119 119 112 112 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	1
×.	Female.	22 22 37 57 57 118	557 8 10 10 189 139 122 122 72	1
SEX.	Male.	253 147 147 13 67 67 1,910	6,265 77 77 77 77 77 8 36 8 399 2,111 1,496 1,496 1,59	1,444
Þ	LNDUSTRIES.	Textiles — Con. Lace and embroidery makers, Linen mills, Print works, Rope and cordage factories, Sal, awning and tent makers, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Gigars, Giga	Wester transportation.

9,220	2,000 1,770 3,346	846 846	419 419	129 129	7,070 21 45 189 6,329 27 288 171	318 318	1,509 1,276 233	67,848
210	199	বা বা		1 1	₺ 111801⊶4	ଷର	25 27 6	10,460
414 188 17	47 57 105	12 12		∞ ∞	241 111 204 10 10	27 27	41 30 11	2,511
1,047 360 46	180 173 288	46 46	16 16	28 88	644 33 574 574 7	80 80	114 99 15	6,431
1,836	374 365 611	110 110	2 6	35 SS	1,315 10 10 1,148 1,148 67 67 24	89 88	260 214 46	12,303
2,555	536 482 1,029	212 212	128 128	28	1,752 10 10 1,549 1,549 87 43	75 75	355 298 57	18,577
3,127 406	650 1,361	378 378	194 194	19 19	2,177 3 9 23 1,990 7 7 89 56	35	543 475 68	26,615
443 62	181 149 149	91 91	51	##	937 112 112 862 7 7 111	49	213 173 40	10,455
60 PH	-0001		4141	1.1	F-110110	-	168	1,416
43 5 5	3,52	63 63	36	1 1	449 10 42 375 1	66	374 294 80	6,821
9,387	2,006 1,767 3,514	848 848	384 384	129	90 117 127 127 128 88 88 58	==	840	2
					6,694 17 35 147 6,022 27 288 288 158	221 221	1,163 1,004 159	71,487
Bridge Transportation.		•	•		60.00		1,16 1,000 1,000	71,48

Table VIII. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Sex, Age and Basis of Wage Payments, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

	ß	SEX.			Ac	AGE PERIODS.	ž,			BASIS C PAYN	Basis of Wage Payments.
INDOSTRIES.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	22 3 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1111	w 1611∺	ကေး၊ကေး၊	ব্ল লো লো	81111	1111	11111	21 mm 9 m
Quarrying, Extraction of Minerals.	7.7	1 1	1 1	11		8181	1-1	69 69		1 1	21
Building and hand trades.	64	1 1	1-1	ଷଷ	12	44	12 12	17	7		8 8
Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	1120	1 1 1	111	111	M I M	8	64 160	4-6	# I =	1 1 1	1200
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,		1 1	1 1	1 1	1.4		1.1	1.1	1 1	1 1	
Food and Kindred Products. Gandy, Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,	9 2 2	11111	11111	₩ H	21111	8 - 1 6	11111	11111	es ⊢ 1 1 04	11111	9 ⋈ ⊣ ⊢ ⋈
Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories. Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagous and earlages, Other iron and steel workers,	64 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1111111	1111111	MIHHIIII	ह्या । स्वासाय	10 H H H 101	2 0100010	211-1-6	es es	HIIII-II	39 12 12 12 12 12 12

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Shoes,	Breweries,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture. Finos and organs. Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers.	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	Box makers (paper), Paper mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Interp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Rubber factories, Ghas and electric companies, Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,

Table VIII. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.

	Sı	Sex.			AG	AGE PERIODS.	, si			BASIS C PAYM	Basis of Wage Payments.
Industries.	Male.	Female.	Under 16 Years.	16 to 20 Years.	21 to 29 Years.	30 to 39 Years.	40 to 49 Years.	50 to 59 Years.	60 Years and over.	Piece- workers.	Time- workers.
Water transportation.	99	11	1 1	1 1	i 1		1 1	e3 03	1 1	i 1	10 10
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	134	1	ì	63	23	22	30	28	19	ı	134
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers. Drivery stables, etc., Truck, transfer, eab and hack companies, . Truck, transfer, eab and hack companies, Street railways,	21 1 17 19 76		11111	-1-11	21 1 27	4 1 8 4 12	4 - 8 - 11	4 - 2 - 2 - 19 - 19	್ 1 61 4 ∞	11111	21 1 17 19 76
Express companies.	8181	1.1	ال	i i		1 1	1.1			1.1	61 61
Telegraph and Telephone.	9 9	1 1	1.1		8183	==		1 1			ಬ್ಲಾ
Miscellaneous Transportation.	==	T T	1 1	1-1	1 1	t i	1 1		1.1	1 1	
Trade. Wholesale and retail trade, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,	56 2 2 1 3	eleti	ଷାଷାା	-1-11	4.60.1	19 18 1	# #	51 S I I I	וופיופי	11111	57 10 11 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Professional Service.	יטיט	1.1	11	1 1		ମଧ	च ==		1.1	1-1	rð rð
Domestic and Personal Service.	47		8163	1-1		81 83		1 [2100	1.1	∞ ∞
Totals,	476	ಸು	2	17	91	109	66	102	99	4	477

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Loe Harvesting. Forestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	PAHHH	11111	98011	10 H H 00 H	, tto.401	£1. €1. €1.	62 24 10 10 23	27. 113 10 10	22 21 7 13	149 26 26 9 88	17 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Mining,	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	111	61 63	27-2	25 1 25 1	81 1 83	34 - 34	02 07	61
Building Trades.	36	22	28 88 88	67	20	59	268	88 88	360	842 842	218 218
Chemical and Allied Products. Fertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, carridge, freworks, etc., makers, Sap makers, Other chemical workers,	21 - 22 - 21 - 23 - 23 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24 - 24	11221112	75 1 13 1 41	26 11 111 10	25 - 45 - 41	57 119 119	152 36 6 23 18 18 69	53 20 20 18	105 10 10 23 13 13 49	129 30 4 32 10 10	46 40 10 28 28
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Potteries. Tile makers, Wekers, Lime, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone cutters,	, # HHM 144	വിവില	∞	∞%∺1∺14	1 1 − 1 ∞ − ∞	5 0011⊣000	21 8 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	38 10 10 10 10 10	70 19 3 - - 8 8 26 14	32 4 4 4 11 118 16	29 3 3 10 10
Clothing makers, Corset makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	32 11 11	23 17 1 5	30 110 4	#00001	62 6440r	F8-1967	311 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 11 1 1 8	70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	2 1 2 2 2 2 2	P 20 1 62 -

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

	\$15.01 to \$16.	163 32 32 14 16 11 51 22 22 26	815 22 28 28 133 34 15 22 23	216 115 93	43 32 10	89 17 31
	\$14.01 to \$15.	270 44 44 15 17 109 40 45	2,030 22 26 1,152 78 189 11 456	555 13 13 354 171	39 19 18	277 60 74
	\$13.01 to \$14.	288 43 15 16 6 6 6 14 44 44 44 31	2,056 19 19 53 1,247 77 146 111	434 434 166 166	23 13 13	296 29 100
	\$12.01 to \$13.	20 12 12 12 13 14 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1,248 20 20 847 20 20 248 248	218 3 104 109	6117	193 66 51
(\$11.01 to \$12.	227 56 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	1,392 9 46 14 825 61 124 17 296	537 10 386 129 4	2 2 19	440 120 119
200	\$10.01 to \$11.	86 22 22 7 7 1 13 13 21	23 8 23 23 13 13 196	231 4 7 151 69	æ=14	202 20 20 20
60 000	\$9.01 to \$10.	847 887 30 30 7 7 17	378 152 188 10 125 125	264 4 4 192 62 62	या ।। य	179 51 26
6	\$8.01 to \$9.	35 26 35 35 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	288 3 17 11 11 11 82 82	298 4 7 258 28	8 □ □ 8	133 36 30
6001	\$7.01 to \$8.	40 1 40 H 40 40	200 1 19 1 19 8 11 61 19	247 1 1 213 28 1	न।।न	75
	\$6.01 to \$7.	25 10 32 11 11 71	153 1 2 2 8 8 1 8 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2	133 1 114 112	6 1 61 11	55 14 17
m = 10 a	\$6 and under.	100 140 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	204 1 124 17 17	245 3 19 209 14	M 11M	96 1
Description of the second of t	Industries.	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers, Candy. Fish curers and packers, Frout and grain mills. Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, Sugar makers and chiners, Sugar makers and chiners, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements. Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops. Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills. Ship and boot building, Wagous and earniages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes, Tanneries, Trunk makers,	Liquors and Beverages. Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood),

17 4 20	89	50 - 4 80 - 60	27.	438 238 238 21 21 6 6 6 6 7 117 117 118
8333	82 20 20 11 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	251 13 14 205 3 16	333	711 20 32 32 32 32 32 32 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
21 13 103	22 22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	397 10 10 335 -	34	861 144 173 473 492 17 17 17 18 8 8 220 499 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149 149
112 09	28 113 28 110 6 6 7 111 8	156 9 7 118 4 18	88 88	1,08 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
36 39 126	78 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	284 24 12 201 9 38	54	1,721 38 903 130 130 144 444 16 16 16 17 16 17 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
114	91 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 1 0 1 10 1 10 2 1	97 23 53 11 12	31 31	1,704 1,029 1,029 1,029 36 39 14 14 17 27 27 27 27 27 27 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
73 22	F 6 1 2 8 4 8 8 5 7 1 2 8	80 28 10 31 11	45	1,555 1,028 1,028 171 171 173 173 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174
15	68 1125711 6 222881	32 36 36 7	4 4	1,055 647 647 647 38 38 38 114 114 129 88 159 89
ထက္သ	44	59 20 20 5	89 88	602 386 386 387 112 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
15	39 10 10 14 14	177 179 189	28 88 28 88	376 23 9 23 9 23 9 13 13 14 7 7 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
30.7	1011 1081 40 0	64 27 15 13 13	12	2855 2855 4 4 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills, Clock factories, Clock factories, Gold and silver workers, Jevelry factories, I'm-plate factories, I'm-plate factories, Watch factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., Paper mills, Pulp mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments.	Textiles. Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and live mills, Lace and embroidery makers, Linen mills, Prink owks, Prink owks, Rope and cordage factories, Sail, awning and tent makers, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

Industries,	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Miscellaneous Industries. Broom and brush makers, Gigars, Gig	189 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 6 2 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	118 8 28 11 12 12 14 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	51100011880 1 1 2 1 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4	25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	24 24 44 74 44 76 74 74 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	24 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	658 658 1449 1449 68 68 68	411 1193 1193 106 106 11 11 11 147	670 670 707 707 707 707 707 707 707 707	746 20 20 102 102 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	45.2 2.2 1.02 1.03 1.09 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Water transportation, Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	2° 20 11 40	0 ti 1 ti 0	# 5 2 H 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	61 13 31 31	68 7 29 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 14 44 91 19	833 82 45 262 69 375	629 12 112 173 401	1,353 206 39 355 190 563	1,515 1,515 707 24 298 244 242	654 79 6 2777 142 150
Express Companies. Telegraph and Telephone.	44 66	HH 800	6167 8000	7 111	19 19 4	13 9 9	58 52 52 52	88 84 9 6	292 292 47 47	153 153 40 40	88 89 4 4

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	1,370 3 3 1,256 1,256	27.2	153 134 19	10,631
44	990 1 13 888 6 6	27 27	113 92 21	8,650
44	505 2 442 442 43	သ ဖ စ	92 88 88 88	5,104
113	866 1 1 788 788 788	12. 12.	192 167 25	8,299
61 63	194 1 1 171 171	72 21 22	96 87 9	4,383
67 67	4 8 8 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	12 25 25	148 132 16	3,776
1.1	22 22 50 1-	21.12	135 113 22	2,909
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	151 6 6 1111	31 31	89 74 15	1,356
1 1	253 1 11 226	13 49 49	117 104 13	2,018
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Other	Banki Insura Real e Whole Stocky	waren Other Profess	Occup	TC

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

Industries.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Rusbandry and Ice Harvesting.	30	52	LG: C	10	10	-	1	6	10	64 -
Agriculture, Porestry, Animal husbandry, Ice harvesting,	20 20	10 282	20 1 CA	71 00 TH 44	4-12	111-	1111	! ! →∞	40114	
Mining, Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying,	26 _ 26	88 - 88 85 - 85	6 10	-11-	1 1 1 1 .	69 1 69		re lre	99 1 00	၈ (၀
Building and hand trades,	517	676 676	204 204	361 361	256 256	336 336	88 88	283	294 294	910 910
Chemical and Allied Products. Fertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soon makers, Other chemical workers,	73 9 16 18	6 4 1 85 2 88	25 1 1 4 20	51 3 19 22 26	88 1 48 8 1 52	33 1 18 14	11 13 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 11 12 13 14	27 1 16 16	39 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries, Tile makers, Glass makers, Glass makers, Lime, cement and grysum, Marble and stone cutters,	35 - 12 - 7 - 12 - 12 - 12	48 - 822 51	6 011140	900 1 10 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	41 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50 1 1 1 1 49	9 111119	12 10 10	1 -11	P0111100
Clothing makers, Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	44111	89-11-	6 0111	12227	1 11 430	11 10 mag	11144	1000 00 m	80 L I H	ග න

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Food and Kindred Products. claese makers, and packers, rain mills, egetable canners, picklers, preser in and refiners,	Iron and Steel and their Products ural implements, uble factories, railroad shops, es and metal working, is steel mils, i boat building, and carriages, on and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products and saddle makers and repairers, belt, leather case and pocketbook make ss,	Liquors and Beverages. d beverage workers,	Lumber and its Remanufacture, straight (Section 2) to define the section of definition of the section of the se
Kin Kers, 's, nners, house	el an ts, orking	its Fi	s and : age we	its]
I and e mak packer nills, ble ca cking	d Ste lemen ries, shops etal w lls, ilding	and lle ma her ca	quori bever	r and
Food chees and parain regeta nd parain regeta ns parains regeta parains regeta parains prepau	n an l impl facto lroad in nd m sel mi sat bu carris	t sadd t, leatl :	Li and	imbe (wood prgans ning n
Bakeries, Food and Kindt Bakeries, Candy, Candy, Fish eurers and packers, Fish eurers and packers, Frour and grain mills. Fruit and vegetable canners, I Slanghter and packing touses, Slangar makers and refiners, Other food preparers.	Iron and Steel and Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working fron and steel mills, Ship and loat building, Wagons and carriages. Other iron and steel workers,	8 L	ries, eries, liquor	Lumber an Tumber an Auniture, wood), white it is a famous and organs, aw and planing mills other woodworkers,
Baker Butte Cand Fish Flour Fruit Slaugl Sugar Other	Agrica Auton Car as Found Iron a Ship a Wagon Other	Leather and its Finished Proc Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook Shoes, Tanneries, Trunk makers,	Breweries, Distilleries, Other liquor and beverage workers.	Lumber Box makers (wood) Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing m Other woodworkers

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Brass mills.	390	96	23	53 20	44	20 80	11	121	21 4	. 28
Clock factories, Copper factories, Copper factories, Gold and silver workers, Jewelty factories.	1004	es es	1631-	1249	110001		1-1-	1 63	-1-0	110-10
Lead and zinc factories, Tin-plate factories, Tin-plate factories, Brats and copper, Other metal workers,	20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	12071	।।ळचच	1 6 5	123222	11-1-1-8	11440	111-10	1-10100	10 16
Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, otc., Puper mills, Pupe mills, Other papers,	90 1 5 76 1	71 7 4 55 -	81-2-1	t	8 0 1 8 T 4	11 14 1 2	4 · c. II · ·	81 441 1	8 6 - 11 - 1	6 1 1 4 1 2
Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	16 16	8 8 8	99	15 15	∞ ∞	13 13	13	12	14	57
Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Lace and embroidery makers, Linen mills, Print works, Rope and cordage factories, Sail, awning and tent makers,	377 222 222 13 10 10 14 44 2	345 9 9 9 17 17 17 14 14	235	240 1119 166 166 166	21 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 ∞801 = 1 1 01 = 1	7 1 1 2 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10 60 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	# 02 01 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00

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- 77 8	260 27 111 125 142 141 141 141 141 141 141	17	359 17 41 161 140	55 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 5	1 1
88 22	520 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	52 94 94	978 190 2 261 261 221 304	53 64 49 49	673 673
82 113	505 8 8 191 191 123 1 1 1 1 29	39 13 13	622 201 4 4 95 114 208	62 33 33	44
Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	Miscellaneous Industries. Buton makers, Gigars, Gigars, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Gla works, Gla works, Gla works, Clayer factories, Graw works, Clayer factories, Graw workers, Chaber factories, Graw workers, Gull workers, Graw and electric companies, Chem miscellaneous mulustries and occupations,	Workers in "not specined" manuacturing and me- chanical industries, Water Transportation. Water transportation.	Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express Companies. Express companies, Telegraph and Telephone.	Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,

Table IX. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Concluded.

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Professional service (all kinds),		19	100	e3 e3	61.01	ro ro	99	113 133 133
d Personal Service.		45	23	12	ی	·	17	25
Occupations not in industries, 30 51	15	980	110	.	9 1	ا ص	.E. 4	87 67
4,441 5.5	1,9	3,280	2,043	1,610	266	1,234	1,340	2,844

Table X. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries.	\$6 and under.	\$6.01 to \$7.	\$7.01 to \$8.	\$8.01 to \$9.	\$9.01 to \$10.	\$10.01 to \$11.	\$11.01 to \$12.	\$12.01 to \$13.	\$13.01 to \$14.	\$14.01 to \$15.	\$15.01 to \$16.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry.	1 1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	ਜ □ 1	111	111	~ ==	. 1.1.1
Ice harvesting, Extraction of Minerals. Quarrying,	1 11	11 11	11 11.	11 11		11 11	11 11	11 11	11 8169	4∺ 21 63	11 ##
Building and hand trades,	1.1	1-1	11	1.1	f 1	1.1	69 00		ങങ	က က	(11
Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	111	111	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	111	ਜ । ਜ	न । न	- 1	₩ 1₩	1 1 1
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,	1.1	1 1	Τİ	1.1	l 1	==	1 1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bakeries, Candy. Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,	स्रास्	1111	11111	titi	11111	81111	11111	11111	11111	2111	11111
Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops. Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	1111111	1111111		1111111	H		2 0111111	ellelili	vo llα=αιι	ರಾ ലലലവേടന	20 1 63 1 1

Table X. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

\$15.01 to \$16.	ele 11		f 1	- 11		111111111
\$14.01 to \$15.	ed 1 (3)	1 81-1-1	1.1	1111	1 1	8144111111
\$13.01 to \$14.	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 81111-	1 1	#11#	1 1	4
\$12.01 to \$13.	1 1 1 1 1		1 1	6 1 63	1-1	9 (-
\$11.01 to \$12.	# 	1 20	i 1		1 1	F1
\$10.01 to \$11.	111 11	1 811-1-	1 1	1111	1 1	10 01
\$9.01 to \$10.	11111		1 1	1111	1 1	#1#111111
\$8.01 to \$9.	11111	1 11111	1 1	1111	1 1	#1=1111111
\$7.01 to \$8.	⊣ ⊣!!!		[]	1111	1.1	81-111-111
\$6.01 to \$7.	HH	1 11111	1.1	1111	1.1	H1H111111
\$6 and under.	HH 1 1 1		1 1	∺ ⊢[]	61 63	111111111
Industries.	Shoes. Tanneries, Liquors and Beverages.	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Funniture, Funnos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-platefactories,	Box makers (paper), Paper. Paper mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding.	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not appeafied textile workers,

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Miscellaneous Industries. Blectrie light and power companies, Electrical supplies, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Rubber factories, Gas and electric companies, Ghrer miscellaneous industries and occupations, Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	Water transportation. Water transportation. Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	Construction and mannenance or streets, roads, several, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, trainfer, cab and hack companies, Street railways, Steam railroads,	Express companies. Express companies. Telegraph and Telephone.	Telegraph and telephone, Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	Trade. Wholesale and retail trade, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade,	Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds), Domestic and Personal Service.	Totals,

Table X. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Continued.

Industries.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Hushandry and Agriculture, Forestry,	#1-11	1111	[1] []	∞ = 1 < 0 1	1111	1 1 1 1 1	11111	1 1 1 1 1	11111	1111
Quarrying, Extraction of Minerals. Building and hand trades,	11 ===	'	li d e	11 00	HH 8181	।। यःय	11 8101	[] மூம	HH 828	19 19
Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, freworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	1 1 1	61 1 63	1 1 1	₩1.	111	1 1 1	1 1 1	t i t		≈ ∞ =
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,	1-1	11	1.1	1 1	1 (1 1	1 1	1.1	1-1	1 1
Food and Kindred Products. Candy. Fish curers and packers. Slaughter and packing houses,	1111	m → 1 1 01	1111	#111#	11111	11111	3 1 1 1 1	1111	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 3 1
Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories. Car and railroas shops. Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mils. Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	w 03 □ →	19 1 ← 1 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 1	11:11:1	#11111H	ellliel	#111111#	H11H1111	81111FF +	1111111	4-1-1110
Shoes, Tanneries,	 1	1 1 1	111	- 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	- :	111	111

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and Beverages.	s Remanufacture.	fucts Other than Iron and Steel.	ad Bookbinding. establishments,	vi	Industries. panies, sand occupations, manufacturing and me-
Liquors and B Broweries, Distilleries,	Lumber and its Re-Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianes and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	Metals and Metal Products Steel. Tin-plate factories,	nting an blishing e	Carpet mills, Coton mills, Coton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Knifting mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	Broom and brush makers, Electric light and power companies, Electrical supplies, Gas works, Rubber factories, Gas and electric companies, Other miscellaneous industries and occups Workers in "not specified" manufactur chanical industries,

TABLE X. — Distribution of Fatal Injuries by Wage Groups, etc. — Concluded.

Industries.	\$16.01 to \$17.	\$17.01 to \$18.	\$18.01 to \$19.	\$19.01 to \$20.	\$20.01 to \$21.	\$21.01 to \$22.	\$22.01 to \$23.	\$23.01 to \$24.	\$24.01 to \$25.	Over \$25.
Water transportation.	1.1	#11			1.1	1 1	1 1	1 1	Ιı	1 1
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, Street railvays, Stream railroads,	9 III I H4	400011	ന വൈ	છ ⊣!!∞⊣	6 111619	আপ আ	6 111014	נט ווו שא	9 11119	13 3 10
Express Companies. Express companies. Telegraph and Telephone.	ਜ ਜ ਜਜ	11 11	1 1 1 1	11 31	ll ee	11 11	11 11	ा। च⊟	11 11	! चन
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation, Trade. Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade, Warehouses and cold-storage plants, Other persons in trade.	। काम।	1 00 12 14	11	11 60 160 11	11 60 160 11		11 11111	11	11 11111	
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds). Domestic and Personal Service. Occupations not in industries,	11 11	11 स∺		11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 सस	11 ==
Totals,	21	47	00	31	20	=	11	18	13	50

Table XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries.	Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	4 to 8 Weeks.	8 to 13 Weeks.	13 to 26 Weeks.	26 to 51 Weeks.	1 Year and over.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Agriculture, Forestry, Animal husbandry,	47 10 5	98 96 10 10	43 11 9	43 10 8	8 8880	88 42 12 4	8 0 8 6	22	41167	20 I H
Ice narvesung, Mining, Quarrying,	31 41	62 50	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	35 - 35	30 47	37. 42. 4	.41 83 1 5	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ाल चा।	14 01
Building and hand trades.	847 847	1,349 1,349	458	430	1,003	992 992	373 373	244 244	121 121	0 116
Chemical and Allied Products. Pertilizer makers, Paint makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	172 124 4 4 177	271 22 22 18 84 84 32 115	108 13 26 14 14	114 9 32 6 6	166 18 142 142 842	18 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	6 0 4 68 62	ဗ္ကလ ၊ ထလ ခု	3 2014H	6 1 1 1 1 1
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Potreries. Tile makers, Glass makers, Glass makers, Marble and stone entiters.	27 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	125 27 27 13 13 47	256 117 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	4 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	103 17 18 4 4 4 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 17	188 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	88 : 1402	# # 9 100	о о нн I нно	0 0011111111111111111111111111111111111
Clothing makers, Clothing. Corset makers, Hat makers (wool or felt), Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	55 7 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	845 845 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	80468	132 5	45 45 8 8 11	83.2 6 7 1 1 2 3 6	1000	# 5 9111	N 81111	₩ ₩ ₩

Table XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Continued.

11 to 14 15 to 28 4 to 8 8 to 13 13 to 26 26 to 51 1 Year Days. Weeks. Weeks. Weeks. and over.	177 396 311 102 61 14 12 28 98 86 30 15 3 7 30 79 57 18 10 4 2 21 37 16 5 6 1 2 50 101 83 1 1 1 1 14 27 48 46 16 8 2 1 24 48 46 16 8 2 1 1	1,559 2,786 2,036 610 300 80 57 9 25 14 4 2 - 1 23 26 17 33 15 - - 1 846 1,599 1,136 313 143 2 - - - 119 193 177 20 13 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 -	448 866 644 240 113 49 33 16 16 8 - - 1	85 87 47 19 6 69 78 35 16 6 1 3 16 6 16 8 9 3 1 16	257 494 349 183 75 22 19 69 126 72 38 22 2 2 2
8 to 10 11 1 Days. Days.	182 2 2 1 1 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 1 3	1,428 11 60 17 773 50 109 99 399	365 2 2 240 114 114	57 47 9	207 42 57
4 to 7 Days.	455 75 68 25 1 179 444 60	28 28 188 188 2,301 201 1,282	1,149 19 18 728 327 5	120 96 1 23	605 140 163
1 to 3 Days.	265 51 51 65 10 10 10 10 99 23	2,685 21 130 77 1,537 112 99 8	697 9 9 503 175	82 60 4 18	338 63 105
Industries.	Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Butter and cheese makers, Candy, Fish curers and packers, Fish curers from and packers, Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, preservers, Slaughter and packing houses, Singar makers and refiners, Other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and their Products. Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Iron and railroad swrking, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes, Tamperes, Trunk makers,	s and	Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture,

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5124	57 1 4 6 4 4 1 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	94 188 188 131	40	749 476 476 476 32 32 7 1 1 5 6 9 9 9 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138
26 38 135	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	299 51 26 194 2 2 26	103 103	1,765 1,049 1,049 101 28 37 1 15 1 5 1 5 1 7 1 7 1 8 3 7 1 8 1 1 7 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
35 167	22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	368 46 27 260 5 5 30	124 124	2,112 1,138 1,195 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,0
78 14 98	27.7.2 2.3 2.3 1.1 1.1 1.1 2.9	197 13 13 158 10	54	1,190 31 32 52 52 52 52 19 19 17 11 11 13 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
14 76	22. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	190 16 144 2 19	59	1,016 50 50 50 50 64 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
61 26 215	3 8 % % 2224 + 68 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	447 388 389 309 66 56	135	8 113 1 49 1 70 1 70 1 70 1 70 1 70 1 80 1 80
36 22 112	221 66 113 122 7 7 7 7 111 111 112	277 35 21 188 188 25 28	65	1,636 899 899 899 899 89 89 89 11 12 12 13 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Pianos and organs,	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Brass mills. Clock factories, Coper factories, Copper factories, Coper factories, The plate factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Jewelry factories, Brack and copper, Watch factories, Brass and copper, Other metal workers,	Box makers (paper), Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., Paper mills, Pulp mills, Other papers,	Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotron mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, Hemp and jute mills, Iace and embroidery makers, Linen mills, Print works, Rope and cordage factories, Sail, awning and tent makers, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Woolen and worsted mills,

Table XI. — Duration of Total Disability in Tabulatable Non-fatal Injury Cases, etc. — Concluded.

	1 to 3	4 to 7	8 to 10	11 to 14	15 to 28	4 to 8	8 to 13	13 to 26	26 to 51	1 Year
INDUSTRIES.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Weeks.	Weeks.	Weeks.	Weeks.	and over.
Miscellaneous Industries.	1,154	1,932	619	633	1,176	008	306	122	46	34
Broom and brush makers,	24°	98	၀ မ	1 20	90	04	7	20 1	1 1	ı —
Cigars, Flort and nower companies.	9 69	107	45.	en ec	ου <u>τς</u>	∞ %	- 28	c-1 00	I 44	l on
5	431	680	223	204	387	239	88	32	ට ස	10 00
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Straw workers,	4	4	100	-	000	-	3 1 .	3	2 1) I
Tobacco,	30	20	19	17	2.04	22 23	∞	1 00	Ι = -	14
ies and occupations,	138	229	28	81	147	86	33	∞	2	63
workers in not specined manuacturing and me- chanical industries,	114	213	63	88	120	92	41	16	9	∞
Water transportation.	188 188	296 296	107 107	120 120	327 327	231 231	110 110	45	14 14	9 9
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation.	1,374	2,131	875	892	1,776	1,390	208	312	97	7,
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., Livery stables, Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	232 20 258 258	360 22 432 113	159 10 153 148	156	388 382 382 382	365 354 354	8185	97 77 69	84282	20 9 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Steam railroads,	522	896	405	411	742	377	114	22	2 ∞	13
Express Companies. Express companies.	201 201	251 251	72	1 2	126 126	81 81	8 8	##	ကကေ	
Telegraph and Telephone.	36 36	120 120	49	53 53	80 85 50 55	50	15 15	∞ ∞	খা বা	1 1
Miscellaneous Transportation. Other persons in transportation,	12 12 13	19	#=	16 16	88 88	24 24	6 6	6 6	99	1 1

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410	က	rc.	16	329	_	12	14	113		80	63	17	4,118
1,125	67	က	38	1,031	2	20	29	65	අ	225	181	44	11,167
1,329	90	∞	40	1,193	1	49	31	8	6	344	290	54	14,166
635	2	25	18	574	1	78	∞	23	82	149	124	22	7,341
637	_	e e	16	266	4	34	11	120	91	146	124	22	6,885
1,636	4	12	35	1,450	11	88	41	8	10	315	280	35	19,421
1,008		4	18	895	6	51	30	828	67	191	163	28	- 11,697
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Table XII. — Specific Injury Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

One Toe lost.	1111	1-1		11111	1 1 1 1 1 1	1-1-1
One Finger lost.	4-2-	ব্য ব্য	46	∞ ⊣4∞।	922222	39 14 0
One Finger on Each Hand lost.	1111	1 1	1 1	1111	11111	1 1 1
Two or More Toes lost.	1111	1 1	1 1		11111	111
Two or More Fingers lost.	1 1 1 1	1-1	19 19	81441	11111	90101
One Finger on One Hand; Two or More Fingers on Other Hand lost,	1111	1 1	1-1	1111	11111	111
One Foot lost.	1111	1 1	1.1	1 1 1 1 1	H1111H	1 1 1
One Hand lost.	1111	1 1	69 00	11111	11111	61 (2) 1
One Eye lost.	#11#	10 10	5 22	#111#	H1111H	87-1
One Hand and Two or More Fingers lost.	1111	1 1	1 1	11111	11111	1 1 1
One Eye and One Hand lost.	111	1 1	1-1	1111		111
Both Eyes lost.	1111	1.1		1111	11111	1 1 1
Both Feet lost.	1111	1.1		11111	11111	111
Both Hands lost.	1,111	1.1	1.1	11111	11111	1 1 1
Industries.	Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, Forestry, Forestry, Ge harvesting,	Extraction of Minerals.	Building Trades.	Chemical and Allied Froducts. Fertilizer makers, Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Soap makers, Other chemical workers,	Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Brick makers, Potteries, Glass makers, workers, Linne, cement and gypsum, Marble and stone entiters,	Food and Kindred Products. Candy,

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	Iron and Steel and their Products thurs implements, oblie factories, drailroad shops, ries and metal working, and steel mills, and boat building, and carriages, iron and steel workers, iron and steel workers,	Leather and its Finished Products. Tarness and saddle makers and repairers, eather belt, leather case and pocket book makers, fluos. "anneries, "anneries,		ure	Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron Brass mills. Gold and silver workers, Jewelty Tatopries, Watch factories, Watch factories, Brass and copper mills,
	Pro	Leather and its Finished Produc Harness and saddle makers and repairers, Leather belt, leather case and pocket book 18, Bioes, Tanneries, Tanneries,	ges.	Lumber and its Remanufacture, kers (wood), re, re, dong organs, donating mills,	her
	eir 	hed dreg	Liquors and Beverages, and beverage workers,	lanu	OF
rrs, uses,	nd tl	inis	I Be worl	Ren	ucts
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nd grand veer an naker	tural bile la railies and por and	eath s and belt. es, .	es, .	kers re, . und c l plau	and ills, d silt facto e fac sector nd co etal
Flour and grain mills, Fruit and vegetable canners, Slaughter and packing houses Slaughter and refiners, other food preparers,	Iron and Steel and the Agricultural implements, Automobile factories, Jar and railroad shops, condities and metal working from and steel mills, hip and boat building, Magons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers, the factories and carriages.	Leather Harness and sa Leather belt, le Shoes, Tanneries, Irunk makers,	Breweries, Other liquor and Bevers,	Lumber and Box makers (wood), . Furniture, Pianos and organs, . Saw and planing mills Other woodworkers, .	letals and Metal Prass mills, cold and silver workers werkers werkers, in-plate factories, fatch factories, rass and copper mills, ther metal workers,
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Table XII. — Specific Injury, Cases, etc. — Concluded.

	One Toe lost.	11 111	1.1	म्ख्रा स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्वाप्ता स्व	∞ 1 ; 1 4 ⊢ 1
	One Finger lost.	20 40 20 20	, 4 4	227 1120 1120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 1	120 2 - 40 40 2 - 40 2 - 40 2 - 40
	One Finger on Each Hand lost,	11 111	1 1	11111111111	ellili
	Two or More Toes lost.	1	1.1		m 1 → → 1
	Two or More Fingers	11 1	4 61 61	8 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 11127
	One Finger on One Hand; Two or More Hand; Two or More Fingers on Other Hand lost.	1111	1.1		11111
	One Foot lost.	11 111	#=		
	One Hand lost.	es 1 ⊟ e	1 1	8111211112122	91-1-1
,	One Eye lost.	જા ા ાજા	1-1	6 19 - 1	© %4
, , , , , , ,	One Hand and Two or More Fingers lost.	8 1 1 1 1	1-1	11111111111	
	One Eye and One Hand lost.		1.1	11111111111	11111
is in fact or food or	Both Eyes lost.	11 11	1 1		
	Both Feet lost.	1	1 1 1	111411111111	11111
	Both Hands lost.	11 11:	1 1 1	ererii	11111
ETT CT. T	Industries.	Box makers (paper), Raper. Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc. Paper mills,	Other papers, Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	Carpet mills, Cotton mills, Dyeing and finishing textiles, If Bemp and jute mills, Knitting mills, Linen mills, Rope and cordage factories, Silk mills, Woolen and worsted mills, Not specified textile workers,	Broom and brush makers, Button makers, Bettrick ight and power companies, Electric light and power companies, Gas works,

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Dubbor footories	Gas and electric companies	Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and me- chanical industries,		Water transportation,	Roa	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc	ivery stables,	Truck, transfer, cap and nack companies, Street railways.	Steam railroads		Express companies, .		Real estate,	Oles		Professional service (all kinds),	Domestic and Personal Service.	edna	Laundries and laundry work,	Totals,
5	35	O.	§ ×		Wa	i	ပိစိ	H	Str	Ste		Ex		Re	=	F	F		Oc.	La	

Table XIII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries by Degree of Disability, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Industries.	Permanent Total.	Permanent Partial.	Temporary Total.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and			
Ice Harvesting.	1	5 1	469 130
Forestry,	_	2	97
Animal husbandry,	7	2	34
Ice harvesting,	1	2	208
Extraction of Minerals.	_	9	279
Mining,	_	_	1
Quarrying,	-	9	278
m 222 m 1	_		
Building Trades. Building and hand trades,	5 5	85 85	5,843 5,843
building and hand trades,	,	00	0,040
Chemical and Allied Products.	_	11	1,065
Fertilizer makers,	-	1	105
Paint makers,	_	5	48 303
Soap makers,	_	4	98
Other chemical workers,	-	1	511
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.	-	12 3	523
Brick makers,	_	1	101 23
Tile makers,	-	_	14
Tile makers, Glass makers, workers,	-	1 2	66 123
Lime, cement and gypsum,	_	5	123
margic and stone cutters,			100
Clothing.	_	-	327
Clothing makers,	-	-	220
Corset makers,	_	_	32 27
Shirt, collar and cuff makers,	-	_	48
Food and Kindred Products.	-	49	1,926
Bakeries,	_	19	402 1
Candy,	_	8	333
Fish curers and packers,	-	-	133
Flour and grain mills,	_	1 1	8 16
	-	13	609
Slaughter and packing houses, Sugar makers and refiners, Other food preparers,	-	2 5	160
Other food preparers,	_	Э	264
Iron and Steel and their Products.	1	377	15,436
Agricultural implements,	_	5	110
Automobile factories,	-	$\frac{22}{2}$	672 243
Car and railroad shops,	1	180	8,536
Iron and steel mills,		19	595
Ship and boat building,	-	20 5	924 91
Wagons and carriages,		124	4,265
Other area discount of the second of the sec			_,,
Leather and its Finished Products.	1	146	4,457
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	-	2 4	59 96
Leather belt, leather case and pocketbook makers, Shoes,	_	105	3,129
Tanneries,	1	33	1,159
Trunk makers,	-	, 2	14
Liquors and Beverages.	_	5	555
Breweries,	-	4	447
Distilleries,		- 1	$\frac{11}{97}$
other inquor and beverage workers,		•	0,

Table XIII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Continued.

Lumber and its Remanufacture.	- Convinced.			
Box makers (wood),	Industries.	Permanent Total.		Temporary Total.
Box makers (wood),	Lumber and its Remanufacture		1/12	2 256
Furniture,	Box makers (wood),	Ξ		
Saw and planing mills - 19 161	Furniture,	-		627
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.				
Steel. 1 73 1,318 232 Clock factories, - 11 323 Clock factories, - 13 323 Clock factories, - - 63 Gold and silver workers, - 4 80 Suewlery factories, - 7 1447 Lead and zine factories, - 7 1447 Lead and zine factories, - 14 92 Watch factories, - 14 92 Watch factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 33 382 Surgery factories, - 1 33 382 Surgery factories, - 1 2 216 Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., - 4 133 Faper mills, - - 23 3 1,327 Fulp mills, - - 23 3 1,327 Fulp mills, - - 23 3 1,328 Fulp mills, - - 23 1,328 Fulp mills, - - 3 1,328 Fulp mills, -		_		
Steel. 1 73 1,318 232 Clock factories, - 11 323 Clock factories, - 13 323 Clock factories, - - 63 Gold and silver workers, - 4 80 Suewlery factories, - 7 1447 Lead and zine factories, - 7 1447 Lead and zine factories, - 14 92 Watch factories, - 14 92 Watch factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 91 Surgery factories, - 1 33 382 Surgery factories, - 1 33 382 Surgery factories, - 1 2 216 Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., - 4 133 Faper mills, - - 23 3 1,327 Fulp mills, - - 23 3 1,327 Fulp mills, - - 23 3 1,328 Fulp mills, - - 23 1,328 Fulp mills, - - 3 1,328 Fulp mills, -	Watels and Watel Duadwate Other than Iron and			
Brass mills,		1	73	1.318
Copper factories, - - 63 Gold and silver workers, - 4 80 Jewelry factories, - 7 147 Lead and zine factories, - 7 147 Lead and zine factories, - 14 92 Watch factories, - 1 91 Brass and copper, - 3 107 Other metal workers, 1 33 382 Paper. - 57 1.888 Box makers (paper), - 12 216 Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc. - 4 138 Paper mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - - 23 Other papers, - 8 134 Printing and Bookbinding. - 17 584 Printing and publishing establishments, - 17 584 Printing and publishing establishments, - 17 584 Carpet mills, - 8 237 Cotton mills, - 8 237 Cotton mills, - 5 216 Knitting mills, - 4 357 Lace and embroidery makers, - - 5 216 Knitting mills, - 4 357 Lace and embroidery makers, - - 2 12 Frint works, - 9 266 Rope and cordage factories, - 6 18 Silk mills, - 6 18 Woolen and worsted mills, - 6 18 Woolen and worsted mills, - 6 18 Silk mills, - 6 18 Miscellaneous Industries. - 2 3 Button makers, - - 4 Cigars, Eight and power companies, - 6 Cigars, Eight and power companies, - 6 Cigars, Eight and power companies, - 1 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 1,433 Water transportation. - 1 1,433 Water transportation, - 1 1,433 Water transportation, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433 Criver, stables, - 1 1,433	Brass mills,			323
Jewelry factories,		-	-	
Jewelry factories,	Gold and silver workers.		4	
Tin-plate factories, ————————————————————————————————————	Jewelry factories,	-	7	147
Watch factories	Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	24
Brass and copper.		-		
Description			3	
Box makers (paper), - 12 216 138 Paper mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	Other metal workers,	1		
Box makers (paper), - 12 216 138 Paper mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 33 1,327 Pulp mills, - 32 32 32 32 32 32 32				4 000
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc., - 4 138 1387 Pulp mills, - 23 1,327 Pulp mills, - 23 1,327 Pulp mills, - 23 1,327 Pulp mills, - - 23 1,327 Pulp mills, - - 17 584			57 12	1,888
Paper mills,	Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.	_	4	
Pulp mills,	Paper mills,	-	33	1.327
Printing and Bookbinding.	Pulp mills,	-	-	
Printing and publishing establishments,	Other papers,	-	8	184
Textiles	Printing and Bookbinding.	_	17	584
Carpet mills,	Printing and publishing establishments,	-	17	584
Carpet mills,	Textiles	6	307	11 876
Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Cotton mills Specified Specified Cotton mills Specified Spec	Carpet mills,	_		237
Hemp and jute mills,	Cotton mills,			
Knitting mills,	Dyeing and finishing textiles,			
Rope and cordage factories,	Knitting mills.	_		
Rope and cordage factories,	Lace and embroidery makers,	- }	-	4
Rope and cordage factories,	Linen mills,	~		112
Sail, awning and tent makers, - - 14 Silk mills, - 6 118 Woolen and worsted mills, 1 84 2,381 Not specified textile workers, - 15 500 Broom and brush makers, - 2 33 Button makers, - 1 86 Cigars, - - 41 Electric light and power companies, - 8 395 Electrical supplies, 1 61 2,238 Gas works, - 4 520 Oil works, - - 4 520 Oil works, - - 16 1,593 Straw workers, - - 20 20 Tobacco, - - 5 20 Tobacco, - - 5 20 Tobacco, - - 5 773 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, - 1 26 729 Water Transportation, - 11				
Silk mills, - 6 118 118 Woolen and worsted mills, 1 84 2,381 Not specified textile workers, - 15 500	Sail, awning and tent makers.	_		
Not specified textile workers,	Silk mills,	-		
Miscellaneous Industries. 2 173 6,647 Broom and brush makers, - 2 33 Button makers, - 1 86 Cigars, - - 41 Electric light and power companies, - 8 395 Electrical supplies, 1 61 2,238 Gas works, - 4 520 Oil works, - - 16 Rubber factories, - - 16 Rubber factories, - - 42 1,593 Straw workers, - - 20 - - 5 Tobacco, - - 1 198 - - 1 198 Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, - - 28 773 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, - 1 1 26 729 Water Transportation, - - 11 1,433 1	Woolen and worsted mills,	1		
Broom and brush makers,	ivot specined textile workers,	_	10	
Button makers,	Miscellaneous Industries.	2		6,647
Cigars, - - 41 Electric light and power companies, - 8 395 Electrical supplies, 1 61 2,238 Gas works, - 4 520 Oil works, - - 16 Rubber factories, - - 12 Straw workers, - - 22 Tobacco, - - 5 Gas and electric companies, - - 1 198 Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, - 28 773 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1 26 729 Water Transportation. - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, <td>Broom and brush makers,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Broom and brush makers,			
Electric light and power companies,				
Gas works,	Electric light and power companies,	-		395
Oil works, - - 16 Rubber factories, - - 42 1,593 Straw workers, - - - 20 Tobacco, - - 5 5 Gas and electric companies, - 1 198 Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, - 28 773 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1 26 729 Water Transportation. - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 1,904 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Electrical supplies,	1		
Rubber factories - 42 1,593			4 -	
Straw workers,	Rubber factories,	-	42	1,593
198 198		-	-	20
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, - 28 773 Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries, 1 26 729 Water Transportation. - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 1704 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Tobacco,	-	_	
Chancal industries, 1 20 729 Water Transportation. - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, - 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Other miscellaneous industries and occupations.			
Chancal industries, 1 20 729 Water Transportation. - 11 1,433 Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, - 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and me-			
Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	chanical industries,	1	26	729
Water transportation, - 11 1,433 Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. 3 76 9,351 Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Water Transportation.	_	11	1.433
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762		-		1,433
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables, 1 3 166 Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies, - 19 1,989 Street railways, - 10 1,762	Road Street and Bridge Transportation	2	76	
bridges, etc., 1 30 1,904 Livery stables,	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers.	•	10	3,331
Livery stables,	bridges, etc.,	1		
Street railways,	Livery stables,	1		166
Steam railroads,				1,762
	Steam railroads,	1		

Table XIII. — Distribution of Tabulatable Non-fatal Injuries, etc. — Concluded.

Industries.					Permanent Total.	Permanent Partial.	Temporary Total.
Express Companies	s.				=	4 4	846 846
Telegraph and Teleph Telegraph and telephone,	one.				=	Ξ.	420 420
Miscellaneous Transpor Other persons in transportation, .	tation	ı.			-	-	129 129
Banking and brokerage, Insurance, Real estate, Wholesale and retail trade,	:		:	:	1 - - -	92 - - 2 90	7,050 21 45 187 6,307 27
Stockyards,	:	:	:	:	1	=	289 174
Professional Service (all kinds), .	e.				-	6 6	314 314
Domestic and Personal & Occupations not in industries, . Laundries and laundry work, .	Servic	e.	:	:	- -	26 19 7	1,511 1,279 232
Totals,					21	1,684	76,603

Table XIV. — Conjugal Condition and Dependency in Cases of Fatal Injury, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Tujury, July 1, 1916,	10 0 0	ine of	0, 10.				
INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Ice Harvesting. Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Ice harvesting, Extraction of Minerals.	4 - 2 2 -	6 1 - 4 1	2 2 - - -	-	22 10 - 11 1	4 - 2 2 -	2 - 1 1 -
Quarrying, Building Trades.	1 14	5 47	3	-	16 120	1 11	1 5
Building and hand trades, Chemical and Allied Products. Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers, Other chemical workers,	14 2 - 2	47 8 2 6	1 - 1	111	120 17 4 13	- - -	5 2 - 2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products. Lime, cement and gypsum,	_	-	1 1	-	-	1 1	=
Food and Kindred Products. Bakeries, Candy, Fish curers and packers, Slaughter and packing houses,	1 1 - -	7 1 1 1 4	1 - - 1	11111	14 1 3 - 10	5 1 - 2 2	-
Iron and Steel and their Products. Automobile factories, Car and railroad shops, Foundries and metal working, Iron and steel mills, Ship and boat building, Wagons and carriages, Other iron and steel workers,	13 - 1 5 - 3 - 4	20 2 -6 2 3 1 6	7 1 - 1 - 2 1 2	1111111	64 4 - 15 8 10 10 17	19 - 2 5 - 3 - 9	5 - 2 - 2 - 1
Leather and its Finished Products. Shoes,	3 -	10 2 8	- - -	- -	23 6 17	7 5 2	=
Liquors and Beverages. Breweries,	1 1 -	2 1 1	-	=	6 4 2	1 1 ~	Ξ
Lumber and its Remanufacture. Box makers (wood), Furniture, Pianos and organs, Saw and planing mills, Other woodworkers,	4 - 1 1 1 1	5 1 1 - 1 2	-	- - - -	12 - 4 - 3 5	4 - 2 1 1	2 1 1 - -
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel. Tin-plate factories,		1 1	-	_	6	-	_
Paper. Box makers (paper),	5 1 3 1	6		-	16 16	6 - 4 2	1 1 ~
Printing and Bookbinding. Printing and publishing establishments,	3 3	-	-		1 1	1 1	1 1

Table XIV. — Conjugal Condition and Dependency, etc. — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Single.	Married.	Widower.	Divorced.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.	Cases in which there were no Dependents.
Textiles.	8	27	3	_	51	13	1
Carpet mills,	4	2 8	- 1	_	4 15	- 5	- 1
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	-	3	1	-	11	-	-
Hemp and jute mills,	_	1	_	_	2 1		_
Rope and cordage factories,	1	1	-	-	2	2	-
Silk mills,	2	1 10	1 -		2 14	1 4	_
Not specified textile workers,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Miscellaneous Industries.	10	24	2	_	68	14	2
Broom and brush makers,	-	1	1	-	3	-	-
Electric light and power companies,	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 4	1 1 1	_	26 8	2 2	1
Gas works,	-	5	-	_	8	- 1	1
Rubber factories,	3 1	- 2	-	Ξ	6	3 1	1
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations, .	1	_	-	-	_	2	-
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	2	4	1	-	17	4	-
Water Transportation. Water transportation,	3	7	- 1	_	17 17	4	1
	42	78	13	1	230	26	36
Road, Street and Bridge Transportation. Construction and maintenance of streets, roads,				•			
sewers, bridges, etc.,	6 1	10	5	_	44	3	4
Truck, transfer, cab and hack companies,	9	5	3	-	17	6	7
Street railways,	$\frac{2}{24}$	16 47	1 4	1	42 127	5 12	1 23
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	_			
Express Companies. Express companies,	2 2	_		_		2 2	1
Telegraph and Telephone.	3	3	_	_	13	3	1
Telegraph and telephone,	3	3	-	-	13	3	1
Miscellaneous Transportation.	_	1	_	_	9	_	-
Other persons in transportation,	-	ī	-	-	9	-	-
Trade.	20	30	7	-	100	17	12
Real estate,	18	$\frac{1}{27}$	1 6	_	1 96	1 15	11
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other persons in trade,	1	2	-	-	3	1	-
Professional Service. Professional service (all kinds),	3	2 2	-	-	4	2 2	2 2
Domestic and Personal Service.	5	3	_		5	4	2
Occupations not in industries,	5	3	-	Ξ	5	4	2
Totals,	147	292	41	1	814	145	77

Table XV. — Insurance Company Transactions under th 1916, to June 30, 1917.	e Act, July	, 1,
Number of employees receiving medical services only,	76,	904
Number of employees receiving compensation only,	,	703
Number of employees receiving both medical services and	·	
compensation,	27,	453
Number of cases reported requiring neither payment of		
compensation nor medical expense,		804
Number of fatal injury cases reported in which dependents		
totally dependent for support upon the employee were		
left, under section 6, Part II. of the act,		239
Number of fatal injury cases in which dependents partially		
dependent were left,		55
Number of fatal injury cases in which no dependents were		
left,		43
Total compensation paid all injured employees and de-		
pendents of all fatally injured employees,	\$1,738,011	61
Payments covering medical and hospital services and		
medicines, under section 5, Part II. of the act,	\$907,175	67
Estimated liability on account of compensation due injured		
employees and their dependents, covering the amount of		
deferred payments for losses incurred and the estimated		
cost of undetermined losses,	\$1,589,550	86
Estimated liability on account of medical services rendered		
but not yet paid,	\$146,128	05
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents		
totally dependent survived,	\$102,813	31
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under		
item 12,	\$690,429	40
Compensation paid in fatal injury cases in which dependents		
partially dependent survived,	- \$14,485	99
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under		
item 14,	\$59,499	01
Payments covering fatal injury cases where no dependents		
survived, under section 8, Part II. of the act,	\$5,626	39
Estimated liability on account of deferred payments under		
section 8, Part II. of the act,	\$7,802	00

Table XVI. — Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Financial Condition.	Widow in comfortable financial con-	No further information available.	No further information available.	Widow heing supported by family.	Financial condition good. No further information available.	Widow and children in very poor circumstances.	Widow and children in Italy are	Widow works daily for her support	and that of the children. Widow living at home with mother, and has been in ill health since death of bushend Financial con-	dition poor. Widow conducts boarding house for	Widow received insurance and small benefit for death, in addition to	settlement. No further information available.	No further information available.	. Family in poor financial condition.
Settlement.	\$1,275,	\$2,490,	No settlement yet;	\$500,	Suit pending,	\$3,200,	No settlement yet, .	\$200,	\$1,150,	No settlement,	\$1,000,	\$1,500,	Suit pending,	\$1,000,
Dependents.	Widow,	Mother,	Widow and four chil-	Widow and one son,	No dependents, .	Widow and nine children (under 18	years). Widow and three chil-	Widow and two chil-	Widow and two children.	Widow,	Widow,	Widow and five chil-	Widow and four chil-	aren. Parents,
Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	\$4,000 00	2,500 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	200 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,500 00
Wage.	\$25 00	15 00	25 90	10 50	17 64	21 00	12 00	20 16	15 00	20 00	24 00	33 00	12 35	18 69
Age.	40	21	35	19	28	38	49	43	28	52	200	51	35	23
Occupation.	Yard brakeman,	Plant lineman,	man,	Crossing tender, .	Bridge worker,	Lineman,	Farmhand,	ler,	rer,	Fisherman,	Foreman,	Freight flagman,	Section laborer, .	eman,
	Yard	Plant	Brakeman,	Cross	Bridg	Line	Farn	Hostler,	Laborer,	Fishe	Fore	Frei	Sect	Brak
Industry,	Steam railroad, Yard	Telephone, Plant	Steam railroad, Brake	Steam railroad, Cross	Steam railroad, Bridg	Telephone, Lines	Farmer, Farm	Steam railroad, Host	Street construction, . Labo	Fisherman, Fishe	Gas works, Fore	Steam railroad, Freig	Steam railroad, Sect	41436 Steam railroad, Brakeman,

Widow received \$1,200 insurance. She, is supporting herself and	tamily by taking roomers. Family is in very poor financial cir-	cumstances. Parents in need of assistance.	Family in very good circumstances.	Receiving aid from State.	Family in fair circumstances.	Parents not in good financial con-	Tanily in poor financial circumstances.	Financial condition not favorable.	Life insurance of \$1,600 only means	or support. Widow has been ill since death of husband, and has not been able to	work. Financial condition poor. Widow and daughter are working for	Estate of deceased inventoried at	Widow dependent upon a small sum	Widow unable to work. She and daughter have made their home	- 02	Widow and children comfortably	Mother and nephew being supported	by brother of deceased. Financial condition good.	No further information available,
No settlement yet; \$2,750 offered.	Case in hands of at-	No settlement, .	\$10,000,	Case in hands of at-	No settlement, .	\$500 and lawyer's ex-	\$600,	\$1,000,	No settlement,	\$1,500,	\$2,500, minus \$700	Suit pending,	No settlement, .	No settlement yet; \$500 offered.			Suit pending; \$1,500	Satisfactory settle-	\$240,
4,000 00 Widow and two children.	Widow and one child,	Parents,	Widow and two chil-	Widow and two chil-	No dependents, .	Parents,	Mother and four younger sisters and	Widow and two	Widow,	Widow and two children.	Widow and daughter,	No dependents, .	Widow,	Widow and daughter,		Widow and two chil-	Mother and orphaned	nepnew. Widow and son,	No dependents,
4,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	3,570 00	4,000 00		4,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00	200 00
24 00	18 00	13 85	20 92	18 00	23 10	18 00	18 00	34 00	22 58	16 08	31 00	10 50	11 00	23 00		35 00	21 60	29 40	11 70
34	59	21	20	22	28	25	63												
•							22	48	43	30	54	09	74	30		36	32	51	40
Tool maker,	Brakeman,	Transferman,	Engineer,	Fireman,	Fireman,	•			Freight brakeman, . 43	Freight brakeman, . 30	Freight conductor, . 54	•	•	•			Yard brakeman, 32	•	•
41483 Telephone manufac- Tool maker, turing.	Steam railroad, Brakeman,	Express, Transferman,	Steam railroad, Engineer,	Steam railroad, Fireman,	Steam railroad, Fireman,	Steam railroad, Brakeman,	Steam railroad, Brakeman, 2	Steam railroad, Locomotive engineer, 48	•		•	Steam railroad, Crossing flagman, . 60	nufac- Truckman,	Steam railroad, Brakeman, 30		Steam railroad, Locomotive engineer, 36	·	Steam railroad, Freight conductor, . 51	Steam railroad, Engine wiper, 40

Table XVI. — Study showing Condition of Dependents in Certain Uninsured Fatal Cases, etc. — Concluded.

	Financial Condition.	No settlement yet, . Mother has since married and is	No further information available.	Widow receiving aid from city.	Insurance money covered burial expenses. Family in poor circum-	stances. No further information available.	Satisfactory settle- No further information available. ment.	
,	Settlement.	No settlement yet, .	. No settlement, .	Suit pending,	No settlement,	No settlement,	Satisfactory settle- ment.	
	Dependents.	\$22 00 \$2,500 00 Mother,	4,000 00 Widow,	4,000 00 Widow and daughter, Suit pending, .	4,000 00 Two children,	200 00 No dependents, .	200 00 No dependents,	
	Amount Payable under Act in Analogous Cases.	\$2,500 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	200 00	200 00	
	Wage.	\$22 00	20 55	15 12	15 00	10 00	24 50	
	Age.	21	28	. 33	20	40	25	
	Occupation,	Brakeman,	Freight brakeman, .	Ash pit man,	Laborer,	Teamster,	Brakeman,	
	Industry.	Steam railroad,	Steam railroad,	Steam railroad, .	Farmer,	70594 Teamsters,	Steam railroad,	
	Re- port Num- ber.	88255	88256	28559	21781	10594	86555	





